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EDITORIALS.

Towne.
Ah, there, Dewey!
Towne, of Minnesota.

Democrats have their choice of Bryan and Towne, or four more years of McKinleyism.—Ex.

It would be interesting to know how much some letters published in Democratic papers cost.

It is a fact that Democratic leaders have resorted to all kinds of meanness in order to get the offices in this State.

Towne, of Minnesota, the most eloquent member of Congress, next Vice-President of the United States.—People's Advocate.

Every body knows, and no one will deny, that the amendment will elevate the educated negro above the unfortunate white man.

If the negroes were Democrats, the Democrats would not have submitted the amendment. Their purpose then to disfranchise white men would have been too plain.

For several weeks, Democrats have been publishing a long nothing, headed: "The negro won't be down-ed." Well then, let them stand up, if you care to strain a point and pay them $500.00.

Through its official head, the Democratic party has put itself on record as favoring mixed schools, social equality and intermarriage between the whites and blacks, and the appointing of negroes to positions over white men and women.

Rev. Dixon Democratic candidate candidate for Auditor, says "there are no Democrats in the west opposed to the amendment." When a man tells what he does not know, tells what is not true. Hence, we conclude that the Doctor has been misquoted.

The most Lamb-like joke of the season is a letter recommending Ex Governor T. J Jarvis for President of the State University. That joke beats the Dewey boom for a Democratic candidate for President, when Dewey himself has not decided to what party he belongs.

It kinder makes the Democratic papers mad because the Populist Chairman chalenged Mr. Holton for a joint canvass. If the Democrats could have it so, they would prefer no joint canvass with any party. They just whistled at Mr. Holton to keep up appearances and to make it appear they were not scared.

In writing news and politics for publication, be plain and as brief as you can to express what is desired and what you think will interest our readers. Facts need to be stated, not discussed. If anything happens, send it in at once, just state the facts, the reader will make the application of them.

If the negro could be taken out of politics, Democratic speakers would be bereft of all their ammunition for political and literary(?) addresses. Do you suppose they want such an expensive and laborious thing as to get up a new speech? If you think so, you have lost all confidence in Democrats as economists.

"Mr. L. C. Caldwell, who was the Populist Chairman of the Railroad Commission, and a Populist leader in 1896, has come back into the Democratic party, and is speaking for the amendment."—News and Observer.

If Mr. Caldwell is as mean as the Democrats said he was four years ago, the Populist party has gotten rid of some pretty bad rubbish.—Times (Hickory) Mercury.

B. R. Lacy, Democratic candidate for Treasurer, on his visit home, says the West is all right. That's true. If they do not treat and disfranchise the white men when they go to the polls as the election law provides, and as they are reported as doing in the town election in Hendersonville, he will find that it will go against the unjust amendment.

The Citizen believes if the legislature provides for submission to the people a constitutional amendment that will prohibit the son or grandson of any man not a voter in any state in the Union on January 1, 1867, from voting, it will find that it has undertaken to do something that is unconstitutional and void—Asheville Citizen (Dem.) February 1 1899

The latest is to she effect, that Chairman Simmons while at Greensboro recently, was talking to two Democrats, one from the East and one from the West. The Western man said: "The amendment will be defeated by 45,000," at which Mr Simmons turned to the Eastern man and said: "Now you Eastern fellows see what you have got to do, or words to that effect. That means they must steal that much more. Honesty, where art thou?

PANIC IN KENTUCKY.

Senator Joe Blackburn Startles His Constituents.

GOEBEL LAW A FAILURE.

Blackburn Says it Has Not Accomplished What Was Expected and he Wants It Repealed—He Calls for an Extra Session of the Legislature and Wants the Party Machinery Simplified in the Interest of the People.

Morning Post.

Louisville, Ky., May 24.—Senator-elect Blackburn today caused a panic in the ranks of the Goebelites by sending from Washington a signed statement to Kentucky demanding an extra session of the legislature, the repeal of the Goebel election law, and a complete change in the party rules. In part, he said:

"The present election law was passed to prevent Republican frauds through the mediation of the county judges and other election officers appointed by them; not, as some charge, to enable the Democrats to steal the election. It has failed of its purpose, as is shown by the vote on final account at the last election. Is any one so bigoted that he would refuse to amend a law because the original framer could not fully anticipate all the schemes and wiles of the ever-active agencies of force and fraud? Election laws are never perfect, and must be constantly changed to meet emergencies as they arise.

"The convention should, therefore, declare for an amendment to the present election law so as to give to each of the two leading political parties majority and minority representation, upon both the State and county boards of election commissioners and an equal division of election officers at each voting precinct, such precinct officers to be chosen and appointed by the county boards of election commissioners from a list to be furnished by each respective party and the law should be safe-guarded with fines, penalties and otherwise as to protect both the election officers and the voter from force, fraud, corruption and intimidation by corporations and employers of labor, also the militia of the State, the police force of cities and towns and all other public functionaries, with adequate penalities to compel all persons upon whom any duties are enjoined relative to the casting, counting and certifying of the vote to honestly, faithfully, fairly and promptly discharge the same.

"As auxiliary to this, and in order that the members of the party, who are the people, may be satisfied with the action taken by its representatives for the purpose of local self-government, the convention should provide that rules be adopted authorizing and empowering the members of the party organization in each precinct to select their own committeemen, chairman and other officers and change and remove the same at pleasure. This brings the party organization as near the people as it is possible for the conduct of these officers, who are likewise responsible to the people. It prevents all centralization of power in a governing committee and applies to our party organization the fundamental principles of our government, a government of the people, the power of the people to govern and control. We must build from the people up if we would succeed."

CHARLES A TOWNE

A Help and an Element of Strength.

(The National Democrat.)

The nomination by the People's Party of Charles A. Towne for the Vice-Presidency has caused much discussion that has not been wholly tolerant and fair. It was well known before the Sioux Falls convention assembled that Mr. Bryan would be its nominee for the Presidency, and interest centered upon the Vice-Presidential nomination. Beyond any question, the representatives of the ruling influence in Democratic affairs strove to persuade the convention not to make a nomination for second place, but rather to turn the whole question over to the conference committee, which will meet with the representatives of the Democratic party at Knsas City, July 4. But the convention, actuated somewhat by a not unjustifiable pride in the standing of the Populist party, felt that a nomination was essential to maintain the integrity of that organization. From the day that the first delegate arrived at Sioux Falls until the time that all departed, there was not one word heard on the streets of the little city unfriendly to Mr. Bryan. The convention was gathered with a sincere purpose to advance Mr. Bryan's candidacy in every wise way. It is true that the way the convention thought was wisest was not the method which Democrats would have chosen. But it is the duty of all men who are enlisted in the cause of progressive reform politics this year to accept the action of the Sioux Falls convention as taken in good faith. No one can tell how the Democratic convention at Kansas City will receive the nomination of Mr. Bryan. That is a matter which the delegates there must determine for themselves. But, on the other hand, no one can fairly and honorably raise any question as to the entire good faith of the men who have put Mr. Towne in nomination. As for Charles A. Towne himself, he is, as all who know him recognize, a Democrat in everything except name. Among the young men in our party there are none who go beyond him in devotion to the Democratic cause as it is today defined. If his party affiliations are other than Democratic, it is only because it has seemed wise for him to stand with his old associates, and his devotion to the cause of progressive Democracy is such that no Democrat will have the slightest apprehension that his nomination, whatever may be the action taken at Kansas City, will result in any repetition of the unhappy and disastrous Tom Watson incident.

RAISIN G THE HAT AN ANCIENT SALUTATION.

When a knight of old entered a company of ladies he removed his helmet to indicate that he considered himself among friends, and that there was no need to protect himself. This practice has survived in the custom of raising the hat when saluting a lady.—June Ladies' Home Journal.

Bryan and Towne a Triumph.

The People's Advocate, of Meadville Pa., complimented the Sioux Falls convention in the following words:

"Patriotism has triumphed over partisanship, and the People's Party in national convention have risen to the heights of the grandest loyalty to the republic and nominated Bryan and Towne by acclamation. Bryan, the champion of all the people, and Towne, the ablest defender of the principles of righteous government and the money of the constitution the Republican party ever produced. It is a ticket for the whole people, and every patriot of every party should support it."

It is said that most of the miners in the Cumnock mine met death in attempting to escape and coming in contact with the foul air, from which the oxygen had been consumed by the explosion. It is thought probable that had they remained in their own rooms several lives would have been saved. The air in other portions of the mine was pure.

The Sergeant manufacturing company, which had its building and contents consumed by fire last winter, is moving into its new building, recently erected, and new machinery is being put in at Greensboro.

$50,000 FIRE IN DANVILLE, VA.

Almost a Square Burned Including two of the Largest Tobacco Warehouses in the Country.

Fire broke out in Danville at 3 a. m. May 22 in the tobacco warehouse and factory district and for ever three hours furnished the fire department the most stubborn fight of late years, being only gotten under control at 6:30 a. m., when two of the largest warehouses in the country, both in regard to size and selling record, two factories and a storage warehouse, filled with bright leaf tobacco, were destroyed and upwards of 800,000 pounds of valuable tobacco, valued at about $115,000, nd buildings at $35,000, had either passed to smoke or were ruined. Several farmers narrowly escaped with their lives, losing their wagons, loaded with leaf tobacco, but saving their horses.

The losses are as follows: Acres' Great Tobacco Warehouse, covering an acre of ground; Banner Warehouse, also a large one; Brown's Package Warehouse, with about 700,000 pounds of the American Tobacco Company's leaf tobacco in hogsheads; Acres' Tobacco Factory, leased by Chalmers Patterson; Hudnutt's Factory, and a number of small brick and wooden structures. The territory burned covered almost an entire square. The largest individual loser was F. X. Burton, Esq., owner of the Brown's Package Warehouse and Banner Warehouse, which were uninsured.

THE PRISONER SHOT AT THE PEN.

Griggs Receives the Report From the Special Agent Sent Here to Investigate.

Attorney General Griggs has received a report from a special agent who went to Raleigh, N. C., to investigate charges that the warden of the State prison there had shot and killed a Federal prisoner without cause. The Attorney General will soon pass upon the report, which will show, it is said, that the prisoner attempted to attack the warden with a stick. The warden fired on him, wounding him in the leg. The wound developed blood poisoning and caused death. The remaining Federal prisoners in the penitentiary charge wanton shooting and cruel treatment of prisoners in general.

For more than a year no prisoners have been sent there, and it is now probable that all those in the prison will be withdrawn and placed elsewhere.

[The News and Observer, in giving the above, which is the sum and substands of all that has been published, heads it with the words, "Continued on Tenth page." Whether this was accident, or to dodge, we will not say. There were only eight pages. If Populists had been in charge the Observer would have given the report.—Ed.]

MR. RICHARDSON'S CONTRACT.

His Connection With the Publication of the Messages Honorble—The Committee's Report.

The Senate committee on printing May 24 made a report of its investigation of the compilation and publication of "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents," under the resolution of April 19 last. The committee finds that Representative Richardson devoted four years to compiling and indexing the papers. "It is not to be doubted," it says, "that his labors were most assiduous and that they consumed during this period a great amount of time."

It is also stated that he expended $5,600 of his own funds in securing assistance in the preparation of the index. The committee reviews the donation of the plates of the work of Mr. Richardson, but says that this was a mistake and places Congress in a false position. With reference to Mr. Richardson's contract with Publisher Barens, the committee pronounces the contract unobjectionable, but they criticise Barens' method as questionable, leading to the belief that the government was identified with the publication and sale of the books. Mr. Richardson's receipts have amounted to $11,330.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

Stands Side by Side With Democracy for Reform.

The national convention of the People's Party, which was held at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on the 9th of May, was a gathering of men actuated by a sincere and earnest purpose. No Democrat could have been there and observed the action of the convention without being impressed by the fact that men were gathered there who had for their single purpose the desire to advance the cause of Democracy, and particularly the interests of Mr. William J. Bryan. In the five days that I spent at Sioux Falls I heard no word from any representative of either faction there which did not indicate the most sincere desire to help Bryan's cause. It is true that there was a difference of opinion as to the best method to be adopted. There were those who felt, as I am frank to say I felt, that the wiser course would be to make no nomination for Vice-President, but to let that matter go over to the conference committee. There were others just as sincere and just as honest in their purpose as we who felt that the best thing to do was to put a full ticket in the field. They ultimately triumphed, but among those who antagonized this action there is no bitterness of feeling, because we are not so sure that we were right, that now having been beaten we would oppose the action taken. Every man who was active in 1896, every man who since the defeat of that year has kept actively at work in Mr. Bryan's behalf, knows Charles A. Towne to be one of our best, truest and ablest friends. We can have no apprehension that out of his nomination shall proceed any sort of danger to the Democratic party—or, rather, to the three allied parties, each of which deserves equal consideration. If the Democratic party shall nominate Mr. Towne he will make a strong and admirable candidate. If the Democratic party shall have reasons which may develop between now and July 4 to decline to nominate him, no one who knows him will apprehend that he will make any trouble for the allied parties. And so the nomination of Towne may be looked upon as a thoroughly friendly nomination.

The platform adopted by the People's Party goes perhaps a little bit beyond the views which the Democracy is willing to stand for, and yet, as I read it, it seems to me that it will be of very material effect in outlining the platform which the Democratic convention shall adopt. It is a Populist platform undoubtedly, but it is not an extremely radical one.

But the vital thing about this convention, the one for which it is well for all of us to keep in mind when we read of it, or speak of it, is that the convention showed the most notably and self-sacrificing desire to help Democracy in every way. The men who led it are the men who stand courageously for the principles that the Democratic party stands for. Such statesmen as Gen James B. Weaver, Senators Pettigrew, Butler, Heitfield and Allen, Jerry Simpson, "Cyclone" Davis, Dr. Howard S Taylor, Tom Patterson and their sort, are men who are essentially Democrats, and they controlled that gathering. It is true that they were not all united in their views of the course to be adopted, but it is equally true that all are united in the one single purpose to advance the interests of Mr. Bryan and of the policy for which he stands.

The Democracy has reason to be pleased with the action of the Sioux Falls convention, and it has every reason to feel that out of that action shall come even a more intimate tie than that which bound the fusion forces in 1896. There will be stories printed of dissension and irreconciliable antagonism, but they will be stories emanating from the enemy and printed in papers which we know to be antagonistic to our cause.—Willis J. Abbot, in the National Democrat, Chicago, Ill, May 19.

BIG COTTON FAILURE

Price, McCormick and Co. Forced to the Wall.

LOSSES IN THE MILLIONS.

Results of Being Long on Cotton in the Face of a Falling Market—Announcement of the Suspension Creates Great Excitement on the Exchange—Prices Take a Tumble, August Options Dropping to 8.40.

Morning Post:

New York, May 24.—Announcement of the failure of Price, McCormick & Co. was made today by the chairman of the New York Stock Exchange. The firm consists of Thedore H. Price, W. G. McCormick, R. M. Stuart-Wartley, Walter W. Price and George Crocker, the latter a special partner. Mr. Crocker is of the wealthy California family of that name.

The announcement of the suspension created great excitement on the cotton exchange and led a general selling, under which August dropped from 8:53 to 8.40. New Orleans and Europe were conspicuous sellers on the break.

Today's developments on the cotton exchange marked the culmination of one of the biggest bear movements ever recorded. Previous to the suspension of Price, McCormick & Co. the market had broken over 20 points under terrific selling for both accounts which came from all directions. August, the most active option, broke from 8.54 to 8.38, and, after having rallied to 8.53, fell to 8.40, when the failure was announced. The Liverpool market was closed, but the fact appeared to have no effect in restraining speculation. The excitement was intensified early in the afternoon by rumors of other firms being in financial straits. Price, McCormick & Co. have long been regarded as the leading supporters of the market, and at one time it was said that they were going to put August cotton up to 10 cents a pound. The decline of the past month was against the firm and, despite their efforts, they could not hold the market up. Therefore today's developments did not come as a total surprise, though they had sufficient force to temporarily demoralize the trade.

The extent of the failure is not known, though it is believed the firm materially reduced its holdings during the last few days. The firm is one of the most prominent in the street and was said to have been long on cotton in the face of a fast falling market. While it is impossible to get any definite figures, various firms in Wall street place the firm's loss at from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

On the door of the office of Price, McCormick & Co. a notice was posted referring all inquirers to William J. Curtis and William N. Cromwell, assignees. At the office of the assignees it was announced that a formal statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm probably would be made later in the day.

Mr. Crocker, as special partner, it is understood, contributed to the firm $500,000 special capital. The present firm was organized January 2, 1897.

Up to 1:30 o'clock 17,200 shares of the stock had been sold and bought under the rule of the stock exchange for account of Price, McCormick & Co. Mr. McCormick is a member of the Chicago family of agricultural implement fame. R. M. Stewart-Warteley is a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley. The firm had a large out-of-town business.

Following the announcement of the failure the cotton market became panic-stricken and broke 10 to 13 points. The extent of the decline from the highest price when the bull movement culminated has been 122 points. Other failures were said to be impending, with the name of one prominently mentioned, but this has since been officially contradicted. Later in the session the market became more quiet, but continued to show a weak undertone on the generally very favorable crop accounts. The market at 1:45 p. m. showed a net loss of 10 to 14 points, having recovered from the extreme depression.

GOLDEN RULE FOR WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

One of the most important qualifications of a woman journalist is a high sense of honor, for she constantly meets with temptations to insert in her paper matters which are in themselves entertaining or interesting, but which are essentially private, or to use as material bits of conversation and repartee which were never intended for publication. The young journalist must have as requisites to success, taste and refinement; she must be courteous, so that no one will be hurt nor repelled by her lack of suavity; she must be vicarious, thinking a great deal more of what others care about than of her personal preferences, and she must be accurate.—Margaret E. Sangster, in the June Ladies' Home Journal.

Big Club at Maiden.

A correspondent of the Asheville Gazette, May 26, says:

"At a meeting held May 16 by the citizens of Maiden an anti-amendment club was organized with a roll of 143 members, which has since been increased to about 200.

"The members are all voters. D. M. Luther has been invited to address the club at an early date. The anti-amendment cause is on a boom in Maiden and vicinity."

We know the people of Maiden, and know they are too fair and honest to steal or try to take by law the ballot from taxpayers by voting for and passing the amendment and election law.

The Washington Post On Kentucky.

The total population of Cuba, on October 16, 1899, determined by the census taken as of that date, was 1,572,797.

The Kentucky Democrats celebrated the Supreme Court decision by arresting another Goebel suspect.

Kentucky will be treated to several months of the boy governor experience. Perhaps it may cure the malady.

Former Governor Taylor may have to conduct his Kentucky campaign from the Indiana and Ohio banks of the Ohio River.

A final accounting will show that the Kentucky Democrats have executed a rather expensive piece of political larceny.

The Democrats in the following States have instructed for Bryan: Iowa, 26; Massachusetts, 30; Michigan, 28; New Hampshire, 8; North Carolina, 22; Pennsylvania, 64; Utah, 6; Virginia, 24; Nebraska, 16; Rhode Island, 8; Oregon, 8; District of Columbia, 6. Total, 246.

The fisheries of North Carolina, in number of persons employed and value of products, are more than twice as important as those of all the other South Atlantic States combined and are nearly equal to them in point of capital invested. The latter is $1,216,459. There are 12,045 persons employed and 64,284,257 pounds of fish caught. The fishing and oyster industry is steadily increasing.

The bean crop is a little slow in maturing, but if it ever matures there will be beans a-plenty and to spare. There is a larger acreage around Goldsboro this year than ever before. It is estimated that 1,000 acres would not cover the crop.—Goldsboro Argus.

The SEABOARD is the battlefield route to the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, May 30th–June 3rd.

LETTER FROM CRAVEN.

The Bryan Men Win—The Chairman Got Mad and Says he Will Not Steal the Election For Them Now.

Editor CAUCASIAN.]

May 25, 1900.

Editor Caucasian:

At the Democratic primaries last Saturday the Bryan faction beat out the anti-Bryan crowd. This was a surprise to many. It is said that when the chairman of the county executive committee, T. C. Watson, heard of the result he exclaimed, with a loud voice: "Well, by G—d, if they (meaning the Bryan faction) expect me to steal the election in order to count them in, then they will be badly mistaken," or words to that effect. This is a good resolution on the part of Mr. Watson, and if he keeps his word there will be no way for any of the Democrats to get in office in this county. It would be amusing to know that for once the Democratic party had a head that would not stoop to do a mean thing in order to carry the election "by force or fraud." We shall expect Mr. Watson to keep his word; and then the "whang-doodle will mourn for its first born."

We notice that the Democrats have discovered a "conflict" in the amendment. A pity it is that the finder had not kept his mouth shut for once. From my angle of vision, I think the "conflict" was just a mistake and should stand as it now is: "A majority of the qualified voters," instead of a majority of the votes cast. But when the "brains" meet in June, if they will also undo the many other mean things they have done, we will all be glad to allow them to make the change in the "conflict," for it will make no difference, as to the result, as, from what I can hear, the hellish amendment will be lost any way. I am yet hopeful of this county, with some show of success.

VOTER.

DANIELS A PLAGIARIST.

His Vile Language Had Not Even Merit of Originality.

Asheville Gazette.

In the News and Observer's denunciation of Judge Adams we find the following:

"The nomination of Judge Adams by the Republicans for Governor suggests to the white men of Caswell a nigger picnic party of colored camp meeting at 2 o'clock of a sultry summer day, and indicates that he is the same old perambulating nigger tank who anchored himself many times along with the frowsy coons of Caswell."

The late W. C. Brann wrote an article in his paper, the Iconoclast, in May, 1897, entitled the "Perfumes of Passion." Speaking of the order of the Patchouli in this article, he used the following language:

"It suggests a nigger picnic party or colored camp meeting at 2 o'clock of a sultry summer morn. * * * Who has not planked down a handful of cartwheel dollars for an opera ticket only to find himself anchored alongside some frowsy female? * * * The nose of the American sovereign has rights which these perambulating odor tanks should be compelled to respect."

Comment is unnecessary. Let the jury take the case.

A REPUBLICAN.

Reidsville, N. C., May 21.

State Prison Earnings.

(Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.)

Mr. A. Leazar assumed control as superintendent of the State penitentiary April 1, 1893, and remained in control to April 1, 1897, just forty-eight months. During this time he paid into the State treasury on earnings account $471,255.57
He left available assets to his successor 20,000.00
Total $491,255.57
He received from his predecessor about 25,000.00
Deducting leaves net earnings of Leazar $466,255.57
Average earnings per month 9,713.66
Leazar had appropriations 74,158.71
Prices in New York: Cotton, 7.72; corn, 45.64.

Mr. John R. Smith succeeded Mr. A. Leazar April 1, 1897, and Mr. J. M. Mewboorne succeeded Mr. John R. Smith January 1, 1898, and retired January 1, 1899. During this period of twenty-one months covered by Smith and Mewboorne there was paid into the State treasury on earnings account $198,862.48
Deduct the earnings from Leazar 20,000.00
And we have $178,862.48
Day received from Smith and Mewboorne a year's supply of corn and forage worth at least *50,000.00
Day has realized from surplus earnings left to him by Smith and Mewboorne more than *50,000.00
Making earnings of Smith and Mewboorne exceed $278,862.48
Average earnings per month 13,276.16
Smith and Mewboorne had no appropriations.
Prices in New York: Cotton, 6.47; corn, 34.75.

*The sum total of these two items would perhaps be nearer correct at $120,000 than $100,000.

Capt. W. H. Day, superintendent, succeeded Smith and Mewboorne January 1, 1899, and up to May 1, 1899, he had turned into the State treasury on earnings account $154,836.09
He accounted to the board of directors for 18,872.79
Total accounted for $173,708.88
Deduct realized from Smith's and Mewboorne's earnings 50,000.00
Net receipts from Day's earnings $123,708.88
Now if Day has in hand earnings worth 50,000.00
His total will show $173,708.88
An average per month for sixteen months 10,856.80
Day's administration has had appropriations 55,414.10
Cotton this year and last year has run 3 cents per pound above prices received for the Mewboorne crop.

RECAPITULATION.

Leazar earned per month $9,713.66
Smith and Mewboorne earned per month 13,276.16
Day earned per month 10,856.80
Leazar had appropriation 74,158.71
Smith and Mewboorne had appropriations ....
Day's administration had appropriations 55,414.10
Leazar—Prices in New York: Cotton, 7.72; corn, 45.64.
Smith and Mewboorne—Prices in New York: Cotton, 6.47; corn, 34.75.
Day's Administration—Prices in New York: Cotton —(?); corn —(?).

Other things being equal, who has done the best farming?

J. W. DENMARK.

It appears very probable now that the unveiling of the Vance statue may not take place until the 11th or 18th of July. Three reasons are given for the postponement. These are: First, the lack of absolute assurance that the statue will be ready; second, the request of Julian S. Carr, the commanding officer of the United Confederate Veterans, that there be postponement, as he and others will be at the national Democratic convention July 4; third, the fact that many notable men, Senators, Representatives, etc., outside the State will also be at the national convention. It is expected that there will be a large representation of Congressmen. It is thought that many prominent Virginians will be invited, as well as veterans and military from that State, where Vance was so greatly beloved. In fact, he was only a little less near to Virginians than to his own people.—Raleigh Correspondence Charlotte Observer.

A NEGRO DELEGATE.

To the Democratic State Convention From Watauga Co.

DON'T WANT THE NEGRO ELIMINATED.

The White Supremacy Crowd—Whitewashing a Negro—A Democratic Negro Better Than a Republican Negro—White Man, Where art Thou?

Union Republican.

John A. Denny, a colored man of Watauga county, was elected a delegate from that county to the Democratic State convention. There are probably not over seventy-five colored voters in that county, and this is the first time in the history of the county that a colored man has ever been elected to any convention by any party. The Watauga Democrat, referring to the matter as brought out in an editorial in the Republican Patriot, has the following to say:

"We have not traced his genealogy, but if he was as black as the ace of spades, he is not of the class of negroes that the acting editor of the Patriot and a few of his stripe are howling themselves hoarse in trying to force upon the white people of eastern and central Carolina. It is the ignorant, vicious negroes, composing about three-fourths of the Republican party in North Carolina, and who are the pliant tools of unscrupulous, designing white demagogues, a menace to the peace and prosperity of the State and a burden and reproach to the political party that attempts to carry and defend them, that the white people are going to dispose of, politically, at the next election, despite the frantic vaporings of the Patriot and such sheets."

Now isn't this a pretty come off? The so-called white supremacy party in one of the whitest counties in the State bolstering up a negro delegate to perform his exalted duty in the interest of "white supremacy" in the State convention? So, according to the Democrat, the plan is that the "gentleman negro, such as the Democrats of Watauga sent, is to be recognized as among the leaders of the "white supremacy" movement, which are to dominate over the illiterate negro and the illiterate white man. The Democrat will remember that there has long been a provision in our election laws to exclude the "vicious," to which it refers, from voting, so this straw-grabbing statement does not help matters much. We do not know how our brethren are going to get along with such circumstances before the public, but we believe we would just quit, say no more about white supremacy, throw the little red buttons away, and let every man pass for "white" whose complexion and "genealogy" bear him out.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

It Met in Salisbury and Nominated a Full State Ticket.

Salisbury, N. C., May 25.

The Prohibition party met here on Tuesday, May 22. Edwin Shaver presided and J. W. Newby, of Wadesville, was secretary. O. W. Stewart, of Illinois, national chairman, was present.

The State ticket nominated is as follows: For Governor, Henry Sheets, of Lexington; Lieutenant Governor, Dr. John W. Long, of Salisbury; Secretary of State, E. [illegible] Parker, of Dunn; Treasurer, N. W. Newby, of Wadeville; Auditor, D. W. C. Benbow, of Greensboro; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. C. Stout, of Burlington. For electors-at-large, Edwin Shaver, of Salisbury, and J. W. Holt, of Burlington, were named, besides district electors. Edwin Shaver, of Salisbury, remains chairman of the State executive committee.

That convention and its candidates will not be abused. One reason is that the pie-hunters do not think it will amount to anything. If the preachers and those who are prohibitionists, in the spring elections were to vote for it, then they would catch the scratch.

A VOTER.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

THEY ADOPT NEGRO RULE IN CONVENTION.

The Machine Takes the Convention by Force and Fraud and Not by Law of [illegible].

[Asheville Gazette, May 27th.]

Yesterday's Buncomb county democratic convention was controlled throughout by the machine element of the party in this city. The old standby office holding and office seeking element divided up the places on the ticket among themselves. The "contest" from the first precinct was decided in favor of the negro who voted in the primary in favor of the contesting delegation, Dillon M Luther, a white man, being disfranchised, thus effecting a typical Halifax county democratic white supremacy victory. The secretary of the convention was a man who voted in the last presidential election for McKinley; many of the delegates present were men who are outspoken in their opposition to the amendment; one of the candidates for the legislature denounced that measure of legislation and proposed constitutional revision in caucuses of the last legislature as aimed at the white voter in the west and voted against it on its final passage in the house. The other nominee for the legislature will be called upon by the people to explain the pledges he made to them two years ago that no disfranchising legislation would be attempted if his party were given power. Yet the convention, under the control of the ring, indorsed the disfranchising amendment. The ring rode rough shod over everything and everybody, and nominated a ticket that ought to be defeated, and doubtless will be.

Say, Papa.

(Fort Scott Lantern.)

"Say, papa, why do so many Germans come to this country?"

"It is because of our glorious republican institutions, my son. The poor people over there are ground down by an enormous tax of $136,000,000 to sustain a useless standing army, while here we depend upon our citizen soldiers in times of trouble. We are the free"——

"But, say, papa; I was just reading in the Kansas City Journal that the war appropriation in this country last year was over $250,000,000. This is about double the tax that grinds down the poor German. Don't you"——

"Oh, run out and play with sister. I am very busy now."

A new enterprise in Greensboro is the Greensboro broom works. It will occupy the Mitchell factory building, on Belle Meade avenue, and work will begin at once.

D. D. Alexander, an officer from Tennessee, arrived in Raleigh Friday, having in custody U. S. Metcalf, who escaped from the penitentiary last August. The escaped convict is a white man and resided near Madison. He was sent up from Rockingham county to serve a term of eight years for murder. The officer who captured him will receive a reward of $50 and expenses.

NORTH CAROLINA'S POLITICAL SITUATION.

Some Very Important Topics Stated—It is Worthy of Consideration—Interrogations That Lead to Thought.

Editor Caucasian:

Calculate the value of North Carolina's politics! Who can do it? What mind can fully comprehend the amendment? What intellect can grasp the infamous theme of the election law? Stretching from the shores of the Atlantic to Mitchell's lofty peak, and from the Old Dominion of the north to the Palmetto of the south, what a glorious State is ours, with negroes to wait upon us and raise our ten-cent cotton; with a government which, for human freedom and political liberty, surpasses all that ever entered into the imagination of a Simmons or an Aycock; with people as prejudiced as the sun in his course ever shines upon. With a population of 375,000 voters, prosperous, happy, enterprising, sending up their songs of praise and invocations to the Almighty dispenser of events for the great blessing of liberty which they now enjoy, thus following in the wake of South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, a disunited and unhappy people, who pay their taxes, who work the public roads, who help to fight our battles, whose fathers followed the gallant Lee and Jackson, whose forefathers were at the battles of King's Mountain, Saratoga and Yorktown, and were not the majority of them unlettered, but liberty-loving men? Taxation without representation is unconstitutional and cannot stand. Is it possible we are drifting into the black abyss of anarchy and civil bloodshed? God forbid! If this amendment carries, if this election law is strictly adhered to all over our grand old commonwealth, where! where! again can the poor and illiterate man look for hope? What other star of freedom can pierce the darkness? But they say the unlettered man will not be deprived of his vote simply from the fact his father or grandfather voted prior to 1867. Suffice it to be true. But let us see a moment: It is true, of course, that is not embodied in the proposed amendment to the constitution; but what else did the legislature do? It framed a barbed-wire election law and made provisions for bailiffs or constables to arrest any who might tell his ignorant neighbor, who cannot read or write, which of the six boxes in which to cast his ballots. Where are the provisions for the blind and the maimed? Can a blind man vote without being told? Can a man vote who has no hands. Is Mr. Simmons to vote for them? No wonder Senator Butler and Senator Pritchard say it will disfranchise the poor white man. His father nor his grandfather cannot preserve his franchise or political liberty for him, because, as I said awhile ago, no man is allowed to tell him in which box to cast his vote, and if he votes the wrong ticket in the wrong box his vote is thrown out and not counted; therefore he is disfranchised now.

But, say some Democrats, it will not disfranchise a single white man after 1908. Do they think all of our boys will learn to read and write by that time? or, are they so prejudiced that they cannot tell the truth? Do they not know, and does Mr. Simmons not know there are 23 per cent of the white voters of North Carolina who cannot read and write? In view of these facts, we can only judge the future by the past. The Democratic party has had the rule of our State for the past quarter of a century. And what has been the educational facilities for North Carolina? We have had about four months' school each year, and the percentage of children has only been 40 out of 100 who attended regularly. How long, at this rate, do you suppose it will take North Carolina to rid herself of illiteracy? With this present system of education we can only reduce our illiteracy one-fourth of one per cent each year; therefore it will take us four years to reduce it one per cent, and in 1908 we will only have reduced it two per cent, which will leave twenty-one per cent of the white people of North Carolina who are 21 years old that cannot read and write.

The fusion legislature caused to be submitted a school tax to give us longer terms of school, and was voted upon, "Schools" or "No Schools" and the vote stood: Schools, 7 precincts out of 1,300 in the State of North Carolina. How was that for education? But, they say, we want the negro out of the way? Why did they not let "peg-leg" Williams take him? They are not sincere in what they say. They want to disfranchise the negro to get in office, and then the poor white man to stay in office. Does Mr. Simmons not know that the poor white man inherited his liberty the same as he did? How many men will vote for this amendment who have boys who will never read and write, and who will not be of age until after 1908?

Fathers, be sure your sons can and will learn to read and write before you cast your ballot for this amendment.

"Give me liberty or give me death."

J. N. CAMPBELL,
Vashti, N. C.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

The Convention at Lockwood's Folly—Nominations for County Offices.

[Wilmington Star.]

SOUTHPORT, N. C., May 24.—At the Brunswick Democratic Convention, at Lockwood's Folly yesterday, the following nominations were made: House of Representatives—D. B. McNeill; Sheriff—James Holmes; Register of Deeds—C. N. Leonard; Treasurer—G. H. Gray; Coroner—Forney Gore; Commissioners—Samuel Danford, A. M. Moore, J. W. Lancaster.

The convention was very unsatisfactory to many of the delegates. McNeill publicly declared himself against the amendment, but for all that, he was nominated on the first ballot. Part of the delegates withdrew, refusing to take further part in the convention, as it was apparent that the convention was dominated by McNeill's friends and the Populists.

[The above shows that the amendment is not a party question, notwithstanding the machine has tried to make it such. Democrats, even, say to Mr Simmons and his thugs that they do not want any more frauds, murders or threatening the lives of honest white men.]

The engine is now making daily trips above Brevard—the length of those trips depending on how fast the track is laid. The big cut in Brevard is finished, and the completion of the road is now only a question of a few weeks.—Brevard News.

From all parts of the county comes the report that the wheat crop is the best in years. If no damage is done the crop by storm or pest, by far the largest crop of wheat ever made in this country will be harvested.—Monroe Enquirer.

An effort is being made to boom ex-Governor Jarvis for the position of President of the University and he names of other "retired" politicians have been mentioned in connection with this important place. No man who has the interests of the University or the educational interests of the State sincerely at heart would suggest a politician, and especially an old and worn-out politician for this important position. It would be better to close the doors of the University at once than to have it die of the dry rot, which it would most certainly do under such management. The man who is placed at the head of the University should be, first, a teacher—a young, vigorous and progressive man, not an old fossil looking for a job.—Statesville Landmark.

N. Y. DEMOCRATS.

Will Endorse Mr. Bryan For President.

HILL AND OTHER LEADERS CONFER.

Then the Above Statement is Made to a New York Evening Post Representative. All Realize That Bryan's Nomination is Certain.

New York, May 26.—The Evening Post says:

Ex-Senator David B. Hill and ex-Senator Edward Murphy had a talk with Elliott Danforth, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic State convention today. Mr. Hill is satisfied with the results of his trip to New York. He has conferred with the leaders of Tammany Hall and of the Kings county Democracy, and it was announced authoritatively before noon that the program for the State convention had been agreed upon by all parties concerned.

The features of the program are:

"First. The convention will endorse the candidacy of William J. Bryan and recognize him as 'our national leader.'

"Second. The Chicago platform will not be affirmed.

"Third. The delegates to the national convention will not be instructed."

One of Mr. Hill's lieutenants, who spoke for him, gave this explanation to a reporter:

"We are all agreed that Mr. Bryan's renomination is a certainty, and that all we can do is to fall into line, but we cannot swallow the whole Chicago platform, and it is not necessary to do so. The Kansas City convention may modify that platform so we can endorse Bryan and declare that we will support the platform of our party. As to the instruction of delegates, that is neither necessary nor in accordance with precedent. It is customary to instruct delegates to a national convention only when New York has a candidate. It has no candidate this year, so an endorsement of Bryan is all that can be reasonably expected. We will go to Kansas City as Bryan men, but we do not care to be so committed that we cannot ask for a modification of the Chicago platform."

MORE INCOMPETENCY SHOWN

By the Present Wise Democratic Legislature.

It is well enough the legislature adjourned to come back in June. It is the only legislature that ever had to go back and do its work over. We copy what the Raleigh correspondent of The Henderson Herald says:

"It turns out that there is direct conflict in sections two and four of chapter 218 of the Laws of 1899, entitled "An act to amend the Constitution of North Carolina." This is the chapter which provides for the submission of the proposed amendment to the people. Section 2 provides that the proposed amendment shall go into effect on July 1, 1902, if a majority of the qualified voters of the State so declare at the election in August next. Section 4 provides that if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of said proposed amendment, the governor shall certify the same to the secretary of State. Section 2 or article 12 of the statute provides that the Constitution may be amended if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of such proposed amendment. If the election should be held under the law as herein set out, a grave question for the Supreme Court would at once arise. In this view Hon. H. G. Connor, speaker of the House of Representatives, has written the members thereof to be sure and be present at the meeting of the general assembly on Tuesday, the 12th of next month, for the purpose of striking out the words 'qualified voters' and insert 'votes cast,' so as to make section 2 of chapter 218 read 'if a majority of the votes of the State so declare at the election in August next.' The Supreme Court has decided many times that the words 'qualified voters' means those persons whose names are on the registration books. All such persons having been found to pass the qualifications required by the Constitution as a prerequisite to registration and voters, their names are then transcribed on the registration books, and they are then 'qualified voters' in the sense of the Constitution as laid down by the Supreme Court. Therefore if the proposed amendment must be approved by a majority of the 'qualified voters' of the State, this number would be determined by the total number of persons whose names are on the registration books at the election in August next. The total number of voters in this State is about three hundred and seventy-five thousand. If all of these voters should be registered one hundred and eighty-eight thousand votes would be required to adopt the proposed amendment."

The presidency of the Baptist Female University has been tendered to Rev. W. C. Tyree of Durham. Dr. Tyree is pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city and is a popular and talented minister. He was summoned here last Saturday by a committee of the trustees and the presidency of the institution was tendered him. It is said that Dr. Tyree will in all probability accept.—Raleigh Correspondent Charlotte Observer.

The amount of lumber coming into Lenoir is something wonderful. Last week's haul must have reached close on to one million feet. The Wilson Lumber Company alone claims to have taken in about one-half million feet. And this week there will be very nearly as much. We have read somewhere of a people who, when hungry, cut down a tree and eat it. For years a great many of our people have been eating trees.—Lenoir Topic.

Here is a novelty for you: The Southern Railway will make a departure on May 28, the day of the total eclipse, and run special eclipse trains, so timed that they will enter the great shadow of the moon as it trails across the States of the South from New Orleans to Norfolk, says the New York Herald. Observation cars, smoked glass and luncheon will be provided. As the time-table of the eclipse is just as certain as the rising of the sun, the railway can make no mistake, and knows just when and where to meet the deepest shadow. The Southern Railway runs through fifty-one miles of totality, and will put on all the trains possible and make hay while the sun doesn't shine.

It requires from six to eight bushels of strawberries a day to supply the young ladies at the Normal, but there is no trouble in securing the supply from the gardens near by.—Greensboro Record.

The Old Veterans are dropping off rapidly now and none wants to fail to meet his comrades at the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, May 30th–June 3rd, specially when the rates are so low as they are by the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

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For Lieutenant Governor:
A. C. SHUFORD,
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For Secretary of State:
J. SCHULKEN,
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For Treasurer:
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SENATOR BLACKBURN CONDEMNS THE GOEBEL LAW.

Senator Blackburn has caused a panic among the ballot box stuffers in Kentucky. He has sent a signed statement from Washington addressed to the Democratic state convention of that State advising the repeal or amendment of the Goebel election law. He says the law has proven a failure, and has done the party more harm than good.

Continuing he says:

"The convention should therefore declare for an amendment to the present election law, so as to give to each of the two leading political parties majority and minority representation upon both the State and County Boards of Elections Commissioners and an equal division of election officers at each voting precinct, such precinct officers to be chosen and appointed by the County Boards of Election Commissioners from a list to be furnished by each respective party, and the law should be so safeguarded with fines, penalties, and otherwise as to protect both the election officers and the voter from force, fraud, corruption and intimidation by corporations and employers of labor, as also the militia of the State, the police forces of cities and towns, and all other public functionaries, with adequate penalties to compel all persons upon whom any duties are enjoined relative to the casting, counting, and certifying of the vote to honestly, faithfully fairly, and promptly discharge the same."

It will be seen from the above that Senator Blackburn advises giving to every party representation on all election boards, and representation of their own choosing, thus giving the Democrats representation on every election Board of men they themselves select, and giving the same to the Republicans and to the Populists. This is fair and just to all parties and it is the only way to insure an honest election. Any party that is not in favor of such an election law is in favor of stealing. When the dominant party in charge of a legislature enacts an election law denying to opposing parties representation on all election boards, there can be but one purpose and meaning of such action, and that is that that party is afraid to trust the people,—is afraid that a majority of the people will vote against them and that therefore they intend to steal the election if a majority votes against them, and that for that reason they do not want any representation of opposing parties on guard. As Senator Blackburn points out, each party should select its own representatives, otherwise they would not represent the party. It is a farce and a fraud for one party to say they will give the opposing parties representation, but will not let the opposing parties name that representation. We all know how it has worked in this State under the old Simmons law when the Democrats pretended to give the opposing parties representation, and when they wanted to steal they selected men they had hired to help them steal or else they selected ignorant and incompetent men who could not protect the ballot box.

What Senator Blackburn recommends to be done in Kentucky is exactly what the People's Party has always contended for in North Carolina, and it is what we contend for now. It is fair and just, and no man can claim to be in favor of honest elections and oppose it. Now let the Democratic legislature when it meets on the 12th of June adopt Senator Blackburn's recommendation to the Democrats of his own State and amend the present election law so as to give each party representatives of its own choosing Do this and we will then have an honest election next August.

Senator Blackburn recommends many other changes in the Goebel law, but the extract above contains the most vital recommendation which is the one essential to an honest and fair election.

THE AMENDMENT IN LOUISIANA.

Josephus Daniels has recently been down in Louisiana investigating (?) and reporting the result of the operation of the Constitutional Amendment in that State. This is similar to the amendment now pending in this State, in that it contains the same monstrous, absurd and unconstitutional "Grandfather Clause."

The Editor of the Observer gives a glowing account of the successful manner in which the amendment operates, and to sustain this view he quotes from a number of leading office-holders, politicians, and members of the Constitutional Convention that framed the monstrosity.

Of course these office holders and office-seekers are in favor of the amendment, because they are now in power, and see great prospect ahead of continuing in power indefinitely, by building up a political machine such as Simmons hopes to have in this State. North Carolinians, however, are "made of sterner stuff," and will never submit to the rule of an oligarchy such as now dominates the elections in the State of Louisiana.

Daniels did not tell his readers that both of the Democratic Senators of Louisiana urged the Constitutional Convention not to adopt the "Grandfather" clause, and that they both pronounced that feature of the amendment absolutely and "grossly unconstitutional."

He did not tell his readers that Judge Semmes, one of the leading lawyers in that Convention, said even if the "Grandfather Clause" were unconstitutional, and so declared by the courts, yet they would still have a perfect scheme to restrict the suffrage.

He did not tell his readers that twenty-eight members of that Constitutional Convention voted against the amendment because they believed it unconstitutional. Here is what some of the members of that Convention said in explaining their votes against the measure.

Mr. Chiapella said:—"I believe that section 5 is violative of the amendments of the Federal Constitution."

Mr. Chenet said:—"I vote against the ordinance in its present form because in my opinion section 5 is unconstitutional."

Mr. Wise said:—"I am opposed to the adoption of this ordinance because I believe section 5 is unconstitutional, vicious and undemocratic in principle."

Mr. Browning said:—"I am opposed to section 5 on the ground of its unconstitutionality."

Mr. J. E. Moore said:—"I am unutterably opposed to section 5 because it is unconstitutional."

Mr. Hait said:—"I vote against ordinance 205 because I consider section 5 in conflict with the Constitution of the United States."

There were quite a number of other members of the Convention who expressed similar views, but these views are enough to convince any one that even in the State where this method of vote restriction has been adopted there is grave doubt as to its constitutionality.

Senator McEnery who was some years ago on the Supreme bench of that State declared it to be "grossly unconstitutional."

The Georgia Legislature in November, 1899, for the same reason, defeated this amendment by a vote of 137 to 3.

The New Orleans Times Democrat, when the proposition was being considered, gave it as the opinion of Senators Turpie, Vest, McLaurin, Walthall, Pettus, Lindsay, and others, all Democrats, that the "grandfather clause" was unconstitutional.

Suppose we grant, for the sake of argument, that the amendment has worked well in Louisiana, do the people of this grand old State want to see a strong political oligarchy entrenched in power here, after forty or fifty thousand white voters have been deprived of their right to vote, as they surely will be, if the amendment were adopted?

They may contend that the amendment has brought peace, good order and honesty in the elections in the State of Louisiana, but the Times Democrat, the leading Democratic paper of that State, gives the lie directly to such statements, for it condemned the frauds in the recent election held down there. So did other Democratic papers. So did Senator Caffrey.

Daniels, in his series of interviews on the operation of the amendment, published an opinion from Mr. Kruttschritt who was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

In concluding a long argument in favor of the amendment Mr. Kruttschritt is forced to admit that there is some doubt about the constitutionality of their "pet" scheme. He says:

"I believe that section 5 is constitutional. If it be not constitutional I do not believe that the scheme established by it is open to judicial or political attack.

"If I be wrong in the foregoing, then I still believe that section 5 is the only solution of the suffrage question which was possible in the state of Louisiana, and even if it should be successfully attacked, after a few years, it will have performed an inestimable service."

Mr. Kruttschritt further says:—"I maintain, as a matter of fact, that quite a number of mulattoes did register in this city under section 5." If this be true how many mulattoes would vote in North Carolina?

Here in North Carolina the Simmon-machine swear that there is "no doubt" about its constitutionality. The present Legislature, with fifty or more lawyers—GREAT (?) and WISE (?) passed more unconstitutional laws than any previous Legislature. Yet they would have the honest, uneducated white man accept their views on the constitutionality of the amendment rather than the opinions of such able lawyers as ex-Senator Edmunds, Senators Stewart, Allen, Teller, Pettigrew and others.

H. C. Cage, Vice-Chairman of the Louisiana Democratic State Executive Committee, says that the "first election held under the New Constitution was the city election held in November last."

The question has been asked why, if the amendment is unconstitutional, has it not been tested in Louisiana? The reason is given above, in the interview of Mr. Cage, because the first city election was held in November, and the first State election in April, therefore there has been no opportunity to test it.

Daniels' visit to Louisiana to ascertain the BEAUTIFUL operation of the amendment in perpetuating machine rule in that State, and his laudations of the effectiveness of the scheme to remove the negro from politics will not fool anybody here.

In his paper of October 25th, 1898, Daniels wrote editorially as follows:

"Every honest man in the State, white or black, has quit going about repeating the lie, that if the Democrats carry this election they will disfranchise all illiterate voters."

Again, in the same editorial he said:

"We will no longer hear this lie that the Democrats propose to disfranchise voters from any man who values his reputation for truth."

So Daniels stands convicted now of having told the "lie" in 1898, and he has so far damaged his "reputation for truth" that no one will believe his articles about the amendment in Louisiana.

MORE INFAMOUS THAN COMMON STEALING.

The Charlotte Observer closes an editorial on the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to the Governorship of Kentucky with the two following sentences:

"Whether Beckham is the lawful Governor of the State is now beyond question—he may or may not have been elected on the ticket with Governor Goebel. In point of fact they were defeated at the polls."

We confess to our inability to reconcile the contradictory statements in the above two sentences from the Observer's editorial. The Observer says that Beckham is now the lawful Governor of Kentucky beyond question, and yet, in the next sentence it says: "In point of fact they (Goebel and Beckam) were defeated at the polls." What does the Observer mean by this? How can a man who was defeated at the polls be lawfully elected? Is not the title of Beckham to the Governorship just as much stained with fraud and corruption to-day as is the title of a chicken thief to the rooster he has just robbed from his neighbor's roost. It may be said that in that case the chicken thief, while he not only stole the chicken, but at the same time violated the law, while in the case of the Governor of Kentucky, while he stole the office, yet he was authorized by law to steal it, but does this lessen the crime? Indeed, is not the crime greater? As long as laws are just, but few men will violate them, and these few will be summarily punished. Therefore, but little harm is done by the thief or other violator of the law, but when a great party gets in power and instead of passing laws to punish theft and crime, pass laws to encourage, shield and protect thieves and criminals, then that party is worse than a common thief. That party throws down the bar that protects society, encourages the criminal class to commit crimes and then guarantees them protection in their crimes. The triumph of such a party is more dangerous to the welfare of a State than the presence of a thousand red-handed thieves within its borders. Christianity, the order and peace of society, the fair name and the property interests of the common wealth, demand that such a party should be sunken into oblivion under the righteous indignation of the good people of the State.

To legalize stealing is more infamous than to steal.

WHAT WOULD JEFFERSON DO?

Would Jefferson, the great apostle of Liberty, wear a red shirt and resort to violence, intimidation, coercion and murder to carry an election against the will of the people, if he were living in North Carolina today?

Would Jefferson, who wrote that "all men are created free and equal" and entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," resort to threats and violent methods to suppress and strangle freedom of speech and freedom of action?

Would Jefferson endorse the anarchistic methods of the Simmons machine to thwart and over-ride the will of the people?

Would Jefferson endorse ballot-box stuffing, fraud and corruption such as characterize the Simmons machine in North Carolina today?

Would the great author of the Declaration of Independence and human Liberty, support the Simmonites in their efforts to establish a political despotism in North Carolina bottomed on fraud, force and corruption?

Would Jefferson, who loved justice, liberty and equality before the law, support a political sanction or machine that seeks to obtain power to govern against the "consent of the governed?"

While craving justice for the Filipinos and their right to govern themselves the North Carolina Machine Democrats of the Simmons variety should bear in mind constantly that they are seeking to govern here in violation of all principles of justice, decency, law and the rights of their fellow man.

Would Jefferson advocate the election and administration of government by the present machine? These are questions to think about soberly and earnestly.

THAT LIST OF LAWYERS.

Did you see that list of lawyers in the News and Observer last Sunday? There were only one hundred and sixty-two names. And they are THE PROMINENT LAWYERS IN THE STATE.

It is hoped the other two thousand or more lawyers in the State do not feel bad!

And these gentlemen whose names appear in the Observer, BELONG TO THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION! What that has to do with their legal opinions, it is hard to surmise, as that "association was organized for the mutual benefit of its individual members."

As the Association is mentioned in connection with their legal opinions on the amendment, doubtless, it has been decided that the adoption of the amendment will be of "mutual benefit to the members of the Association." Now every sensible man knows if that be true, then it cannot be of mutual benefit to the masses of the people.

If these lawyers have examined the law thoroughly, it is strange that they, (or one of them, at least) had not discovered long ago the conflict in the wording of the amendment as gotten up by the present "wise" lawyer legislature. If they overlooked that, how do the people know but what they have overlooked other "wise" documents?

Now, if one hundred and sixty-two lawyers, by just simply signing their name to a document makes it legal, right, and wise, then by the two thousand or more other lawyers in the State, who refused to sign it, overwhelmingly proves that it is illegal, wrong and unwise.

If this amendment should become law, and some rich corporation should kick against excessive taxes, imposed under and by the law, and the corperation should refuse to pay it, and take it to the courts, wonder if any one, or all, of these one hundred and sixty-two lawyers, could not be employed to go before the court and argue the unconstitutionality of this amendment? Don't all speak at once.

NAME AND NOT BLOOD.

Rev. Henry Frank, of New York City, in a sermon, advocated "the re-enslavement as the best thing for the negro." He thinks "a section should be set apart and the negroes allowed to go, voluntarily, and chose their masters, those who would treat them humanely." The Atlanta Constitution thinks "the preacher is both right and wrong. That, while the negro is unfit for suffrage, yet the white man does not want him as a slave." Now these two great forces, the spiritual and the intellectual, are both wrong. If the white man is capable of suffrage—and we say he is—then a three fourths white negro should be entitled to something. If not, then the right exists alone in name and not in the Caucasian blood. A preacher should look at it in its moral phase, and intelligence should look at it in a human sense. Now the negro is a human being and possesses a soul, or he is not a human being and is only a brute. If he cannot be civilized, then he cannot be christianized; and hence, all this ado about sending missionary money to christianize him, is a delusion of those who are in religion for the spoils. If God could intrust him with a soul, man could with a ballot. If white men could intrust that race with their own blood, bone and sinew, how dare them to call him a brute? Boys, you have your theories too far apart, and too low. Whites, and not the negro, are to blame.

RIGHT WILL PREVAIL.

"It is rather difficult to determine just why a Republican should go to the inconvenience of getting elected governor of Kentucky. The Goebel law is in existence, and we all know what the Goebel law can do to a majority of the voters."—Washington Post.

From appearances that law, like every other dishonest law, cannot stand. As long as there are any honest people, they will fight dishonesty, wherever found. Such laws as the Goebel and Simmons election law, in any state exists, there is a bright chance for honest men. In fact, such laws breed opposition too, that will grow and win. A party is on its last legs and has the rope around its own neck, when it has to resort to such methods.

In another column, we publish what Senator Blackburn has to say about the Goebel law. Laws made to perpetuate a machine in power, is just as unfair to the men outside of the machine in its own party, as to men who belong to, or compose other parties. In this State, the fight has already begun. It will be more deadly in the Democratic party than in any other. Let the good work go on.

On Tuesday THE CAUCASIAN received subscriptions from three prominent Democrats of Robeson county, who say they are "done, for life, with the Democratic party, because they see it is not honest and is trying to take their vote from them."

HON. L. L. WHITHERSPOON.

As to this distinguished gentleman, the nominee for Judge for the 10th Judicial District, we can not do better than quote what the Times-Mercury in his own county says of him. It says:

"In all North Carolina the Populists could not have found a better man for Judge of the 10th Judicial district than Hon. L. L. Witherspoon, of Newton. Mr. Witherspoon is a man of the people, a lawyer of ability, eminently qualified for the judgeship, a Christian and a gentleman. Possessing deep seated convictions of right and a courage to maintain these convictions, rising above party when duty demands, unprejudiced, broad minded and impartial, he is the right man for the place, and deserves the support not only of every Populist, but of every man who desires a non-partisan and untrammeled judiciary."

POPULISTS READ.

The most contemptible political black guard in the Union is Marion Butler and the men who are willing to follow his leadership. Nationally he claims to be doing what he can for Bryan, but in North Carolina he does all he can for McKinley and the gold standard. The price of all this is that he is to be returned to the United States Senate in case the negro party is successful.—Davie Times.

We are not a Populist, but we have read the Congressional Record. Marion Butler has voted consistently on the financial questions He was a leader at Sioux Falls in bringing about Bryan's nomination. The trouble is Butler is too smart for our Democratic friends, and has got them in a hole. We prefer Butler to Simmons every time, for he favors honest elections. The Republican party did not carry Halifax in 1898, but the Democratic party did.—Davie Record.

If we were to see the little editor of the Davie Times, we would ask him, if he does not know that his father once followed in the leadership of Butler? He was honest in it then, was he not? Then if he was, cannot others be? Or do you propose to say, he was a contemptible "political black guard?"

ORDERLY AND SOBER.

We copy the following from the Nonconformist one of the leading Western papers:

It was the most orderly convention of its size ever gathered. The smell of liquor was not on any delegates breath. With clear brains and warm hearts they proceed in an orderly way with their work. Trickery was not attempted, but so clear-headed and watchfully were the delegates that it would have been useless to attempt it.

The old warhorses were on hand, Gillette and Robb of Iowa, Bob Schilling of Wisconsin, and among the Texans were J. H. (Cyclone) Davis, Harry Tracy, State Chairman Bradley, O. P. Pyle, the chairman of the Texas Populist Press association, and others. They were the "old guard" of Texas populism. Stump Ashby was not a delegate, but his heart is with us in the fight.

We feel prouder than ever of our convention. We have known all the while that reformers were the best and most moral and patriotic people on earth. We can't see why every good man could not say Amen to the work of such a convention. For according to North Carolina logic, candidates cannot rise above the spirit of the Convention that nominated them. If a wild drunken crowd had nominated them, we could not have heartily said amen and would not have said so at all.

WILL HE VIOLATE HIS OATH.

An old Confederate Veteran who fought through the war between the States and is one of the few servivors of his regiment was to see us the other day. He was, at the end of that bloody struggle, discharged and sworn to obey the constitution of the United States. He wants to know that whether or not in voting for the proposed amendment, he violates his oath? He is one, of hundreds, who does not feel called upon to violate his solemn oath that a few office seekers may even hope to retain power. He thinks any set of men who wants to ride into power on the reckless and broad sea of perjury, will and can have no respect and love for those perjured subjects afterwards. Honest men should strive to have truthful and conscientious subjects. We agree with the brave, old confederate soldier. If there is a man who can, or will even attempt to prove that one will not violate his oath, should get Mr. Simmons' crowd to meet the Populist candidates.

TAKE EDUCATION OUT OF POLITICS.

The North Carolina Journal of Education says:

"Since our last issue the political conventions have been held and nominations for the various offices have been made, among them the nomination for office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, just now the most important office in the State. We had hoped all parties might be wise and strong enough to rise above mere partisanship and unanimously nominate Supt. Mebane to be his own successor in the office for which he has shown himself so well fitted. To have done so and thus to have put this office above the squabble, bitterness and bickerings of partisanship would have long continued to be a chief glory of this last year of the nineteenth century, and a guarantee of better things for our schools. And we have not yet heard any reason given why it should not have been done, except purely partisan ones."

The Populists and Republicans offer the Journal a man who has been put above partisan politics. He is a good man and will not drag the high office into politics by canvassing the State and squalling "nigger."

THE WHOLE SYSTEM

May Become Invaded by Catarrh—General Lewis' Case.

Hon. James Lewis, Surveyor General of Louisiana.

Pe-ru-na Drug Mf'g Co., Columbus, O.:

"Gentlemen—I have used Pe-ru-na for a short time and can cheerfully recommend it as being all you represent and wish every man who is suffering with catarrh could know of its great value. Should I at any future time have occasion to recommend a treatment of your kind, rest assured that yours will be the one. James Lewis."

Wherever the catarrh is, there is sure to be a waste of mucus. The mucus is as precious as blood. It is blood, in fact. It is blood plasma—blood with the corpuscles removed. To stop this waste, you must stop this catarrh. A course of treatment with Pe-ru-na never fails to do this.

Send for free catarrh book. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

The Statesville Mascot in its last issue says: "Democrats have nothing to fear from a free and open discussion of the amendment and other issues in this campaign."

If the Democrats have nothing to fear, then why did Chairman Simmons decline Chairman Butler's challenge for a joint discussion. The People's Party candidates are not only anxious to discuss the issues at stake, but they are anxious to have the Democratic candidates present at the same time and place to hear their arguments and to answer them if they can. This is fair, and, besides, all fairminded people desire to hear such a joint discussion.

POPULIST SPEAKING.

DR THOMPSON and SENATOR BUTLER will address the Beaufort county Populist Convention at Washington, N. C., on Saturday, June 9th. Everybody invited to go and hear the issues discussed. A treat awaits the hearer.

It is strange how good men will twist news to suit their political purposes. In this way, they mislead the public. On our fourth page we report a case of this kind of work from the Charlotte Observer. Now if this be true and such papers as the Observer would do such a thing, by mistake or otherwise, then what may we expect of some other papers that are not half so fair as the Charlotte Observer? Turn to, and read it.

THE CAUCASIAN has been informed that in a number of counties, the Democratic machine, when billing Aycock and other Democratic candidates to speak, announce that Adams or Linney or Thompson or some other candidates of the opposing parties will be present and that there will be a joint discussion, etc. It takes a great deal of cheek and gall to publish such statements as these after Chairman Simmons and the Democratic candidates have declined a joint discussion with the People's Party candidates. Besides, it is an underhanded and contemptible procedure. The Democratic candidates know that they cannot meet the facts and arguments that the People's Party candidates will present. Therefore, they dare not meet our candidates on the stump before the people. But they publish these false reports about a joint discussion in order to fool the people into coming out to hear their side when there is nobody there to reply to them. This not only shows weakness, but it shows cowardice and dishonesty. But what better can be expected of a machine that made solemn promises and pledges to the people in the last campaign, and then proceed to break them as soon as they get in power.

IT LOOKS THAT WAY.

The Raleigh correspondent to the Asheville Gazette says:

"It has leaked out that if the democrats get the next legislature they will pass a dispensary law similar to the Tillman law of South Carolina. It seems that North Carolina is being dominated by South Carolina and its methods."

We do not doubt it. We know in certain sections and towns, the idea is being considered. The honest Prohibitionists are told that if the negro can be gotten out of politics, then by the use of the pchurch, they could carry the State for prohibition. Whether they mean it or just do so to get the Prohibitionists to vote for the amendment and put the machine in power, we can't say. We had thought it was that. But since the machine will want to increase offices and salaries for itself, and in that case will have to have more money hence they may conclude that a South Carolina Dispensary would furnish it. There may be something in it.

When the infallible and immaculate Charlotte Observer takes issue with our Asheville contemporary on the proposition that the amendment was intended to disfranchise illiterate whites as well as illiterate blacks, we feel that truth compels us to side with the Gazette.—Gastonia (N. C.) News (Dem.) December 20th, 1900.

It has been suggested that Mr. Lacy had better remain at home and finish up his report, as calls are being made for it. We say let Mr. Lacy go on. He is not hurting anything. In fact, he is helping the other fellow. Because there is not a farmer in the State who would rent his farm to a renter who would leave his growing crop and spend two or three months out trying to rent for the next year.

"A South Carolina divine blazed away with a shotgun the other day and put an end to one of his fussy parishioners. The hair-trigger figures prominently in all walks of South Carolina life."—Washington Post.

This is no laughing matter! Just think how much money and tears and prayers the saluted dead in their lives spent in order to leave a Bible Christianity, and just see what we have got!

In this issue, we publish the Peoples Party platform enunciated at Sioux Falls, on May 9th, to which we call special attention. We also publish two articles, clipped from the National Democrat, a paper published at Chicago, and which purports to be the organ of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party. In them, you will find the People's Party convention and work highly complimented, and a disposition to unite the reform forces. Whether the Committee can manage the partisan politicians when the Convention meets awaits to be seen.

"God made the Anglo Saxon a ruler of men," says C. B. Aycock. But he did not also absolve him from obedience to the decalogue. An Anglo-Saxon who attempts to "rule" his fellow Anglo-Saxon by "force and fraud" is as culpable as if he were a Latin, a Teuton or an African.—Asheville Gazette.

Yes, and God says to all, "Thou shalt not steal and kill and lie," and He makes no allowance in case of politics, either.

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

[Section 1.] Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

[Sec. 2.] He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

[Sec. 3.] Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

[Sec.] 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

[Sec. 5.] No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

[Sec. 6.] All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

[Sec. 7.] Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ..., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

[Sec. 8.] The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Section 2. That all of the provisions of the Constitution relating to suffrage, registration and elections as contained in this act, amending the Constitution, shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of the qualified voters of the State so declare at the next general election.

Sec 3. This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and in force May 1st, 1899 and at said election those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "Against Suffrage Amendment" thereon

Sec. 4. The said election shall be held, and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly, May 1st, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification

Ratified 21st day of February A. D., 1899.

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Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25cts per bottle.

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Old and Worthless Methods of Old Time Doctors Discarded by Dr Hathaway—He Treats to Cure and he Does Cure.

Dr. Hathaway years ago discarded the old-time method of treating chronic diseases—those still in use by other specialists—and by scientific research he has discovered these new methods which have given him the world-wide reputation which he enjoys to-day, and the results of which, in invariability of cure, has brought to him a practice larger than that of any other ten specialists in the country combined.

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Dr Hathaway, by a method entirely his own, cures Stricture and Varicocele without any operation or pain or loss of time from business. This treatment was invented by Dr Hathaway, and there is positively no other treatment in use which will cure without aid of knife or some painful operation.

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in all its different stages is cured with absolute certainty by Dr. Hathaway's treatment without salivation or any other ill effects. The cures performed by him are radical, speedy, permanent.

Dr. Hathaway also treats, with the same guarantee of success, Loss of Manly vigor, and other chronic diseases of men, including all Kidney and Urinary and Sexual disorders.

DR. HATHAWAY'S BOOK.

Treating fully of all the diseases which he treats and telling of his method together with a great deal of valuable information which will help anyone to examine his own condition, will be sent FREE on application, as will also carefully prepared self-examination blanks.

Consultation and advice free at office or by mail.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co

32 1-2 D South Broad St.
Atlanta, Ga.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh N. C., May 31, 1900.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Some Things We Saw, Heard and Learned During Our Recent Trip There

We spent last Saturday and Sunday at our home in Hickory, N. C. While there it was our pleasure to meet and talk with many friends of all political parties. We were very much surprised to see the changes that have come over Democrats. They are the only party that has its county ticket in the field. And although their State candidates have spoken there, and the local lawyers have been running around telling farmers and others how to vote, yet there is less enthusiasm among Democratic voters than six weeks ago. Their speakers fail to discuss the issues satisfactorily to them. They have come to the conclusion, by the way their speakers talk, that the amendment is dangerous. And Democrats who were for the amendment and said it would carry two months ago, now say they must see it differently before they vote for it; and they admit that it will be defeated by a big majority.

Their speakings are slimly attended and the speakers fail to hold the most ardent party workers to the close of their speeches. They say they would like to hear the issues discussed by a joint discussion.

Very few white men in the West will put on the red "White Supremacy" buttons. We only saw five in Hickory. Three of them were worn by little office holders, and one of them felt so lonely that he shedded his as soon as he got out of sight. And one of the other two was on a little boy.

It seems the more the Democrats speak and bluster, the more the average countryman and townsman mistrust their motives. We were told by three Democrats who live near the center of the county that their speakers could get up no enthusiasm. Some do not like the way the State machine treated their countyman, Mr. Mebane. They think that a party that would go back on their promises to him, would not hesitate to try to deceive and then go back on the rank and file of its own party.

In Newton we are told that several red buttons were worn, even by negroes, but our informant who was a resident and a Democrat, said he could not say whether they would vote it or not.

And the same thing we heard all the way on the road everywhere we stopped. Honest Democrats have and are becoming disgusted with their party leaders. They know they said they would not submit such a thing, and they know further that it will not settle the negro question, which, like every other decent class of men, they are tired of.

So as we saw it and heard it, the amendment is dying of "dry rot." If it carries, it must be done by fraud and intimidation. There is a large, honest element in the rank and file of the Democratic party which would rather go down in honest defeat, than to have it said they stole, or by force, took the victory.

The Democratic machine has overdone the thing. Their sin is finding them out. And this has put their people to thinking—and as we believe many of them—to praying over it. When they think they can work the South Carolina racket on North Carolina blood, they have mistook in their zeal, the inherited spirit of American Independence. They will not submit to seeing one White man disfranchised, as the election law and amendment will do if put into practice and carried out in the spirit of the law. The White West is for White Supremacy, but want it on White Supremacy principles, and not by deception, lying, fraud and force, and it will not submit to it, either.

If the amendment weekens every day, while the Democrats are exhausting all their ammunition, what will it do when the Populists go out and discuss the issues by giving the facts and figures? If the Democrats make the second round they will have to thrash over the same old straw, "negro," again, and decent people are sick and tired of that kind of speaking. Even the ladies are ceasing to go out to hear such political harangues.

The cartoon in the News and Observer, about Mr. D. M. Carpenter, of Catawba county, will make votes there against the amendment. It will do so, because it was uncalled for, and based upon a deception. The sentiment in Catawba, among all parties, is against the amendment; hence, very few people wear "white supremacy" buttons. A great many Democrats as well as 1,500 other white voters, say they do not have to wear labels to show their colors. Perhaps the few negroes who wear them are excused as that is the only way they can show they are "white men." We venture to say that not more than one out of ten of Carpenter's mill hands would wear them if he wanted them to. Any way, a large majority were opposed to them. It was annoying to them, doubtless, to have one wearing a button around them, virtually saying to them, I alone am white, you are negroes. So if there is any truth in it, it was to protect the feelings of the nine against the vanity of the one, a protection of the majority against the insults of a minority.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Fish Hatchery in Eastern North Carolina Gets $10,000 Appropriation.

(Special to the CAUCASIAN.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Senator Butler has succeeded in getting a ten thousand dollar appropriation in the Deficiency Bill to enlarge and complete the Fish Hatchery at Edenton, N. C.

The Senate is busy now with appropriation bills. They have all passed the House, and that body has passed a resolution for adjournment on June 6th. The Senate, however, will probably not be ready to adjourn on that date, but it is quite likely that it will adjourn about the 10th or 12th of June. The Republican National Convention will be held in Philadelphia on June 19th and Senators and members are anxious for adjournment before that date.

There are rumors that some scandals will be unearthed in the city postoffice here as a result of the exposure of the postal frauds and stealing in Cuba.

THE ECLIPSE IN RALEIGH.

Witnessed by Thousands—A Beautiful Sight.

Everybody was up bright and early Monday morning, May 28th to see the eclipse of the sun. Men, women and children were alike anxious to see it. As it happened the sky was clear nd everything worked to the advantage of the people. Every house top accessable, was taken advantage of, and smoked glasses were at a premium.

When the time came, the eclipse came. When it became total, the chickens went to roost and all nature was clothed in a peculiar artificial darkness. But it only remained so for just a half minute. The eclipse seemed to go off faster than it came on. One peculiar thing about it, that few have undertaken to explain, and that was, during the total eclipse, the rays of light from behind the darkness seemed to issue from two directions, Northwest and Southeast. The scene was beautiful. No one could work before it came on, as all were anxious to see the eclipse. No one can depict in words, the peculiar shadows and lights. It had to be seen to get a correct idea of it.

To Take Breakfast in Raleigh.

It is arranged that the Seaboard Air Line party, on their way from Tampa and the South, will take breakfast at the Yarborough here next Saturday morning. This party has invited the State and other officials and citizens to dine with them. The party coming will consist of about one hundred persons, composed of the President and Directors, and a number of invited guest. They will be here from 7 to 10 a. m. The Chamber of Commerce will give the visitors a ride around the city before breakfast. The dining room will be tastily decorated with flowers. Music will be furnished by the Seaboard Air Line's band. It will be a grand time. They will receive a royal welcome here.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS.

One Watertown Engine and Boiler, mounted on Trucks and one No. 3 Farquhar Separator, mounted all in first class order.

THE FARMERS' MILLING CO.,
Goldsboro, N. C.

LETTER FROM CRAVEN.

Thirty Three Honest Democrats—Antimachine Man Can't be Elected Chairman.

Editor CAUCASIAN.]

It gives me great and glorious pleasure to report to you that the great Democratic party of North Carolina has one honest man within its ranks, who had the manhood and courage and backbone to tell a Democratic convention that he would not steal the votes of the county of Craven, in order to put any man in office. It came about in this way:

The Hon. C. F. Watson, Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee of Craven county, in calling the Democratic County Convention to order, said in the course of his remarks, these words: "Fellow Democrats, there is disaffection in our party in this county, and in order to be successful in this campaign, these party differences should be settled here to-day once for all. I certainly can't be chairman and act for two parties or factions, at the same time. It has been charged by the Republicans that the Democrats intended to steal this election. I now serve notice on this convention and the Democratic party that if you expect me to steal the votes to elect the ticket, then you have the wrong man for your chairman, I will not do it." I have been told that Mr. Watson made similar remarks on the streets of New Berne several days ago. "An honest man is the noblest work of God," is applicable in this instance of one of our fellow citizen's determination to do right. Well, let's see how the Convention likes such honesty of purpose.

Mr. Watson and Mr. J. A. Bryan were put in nomination for permanent chairman of said Convention, upon roll call Mr. Watson received 33 votes and Mr Bryan 37 votes.

Question:—Does the Democratic party want honest men to hold office? The actions of J. A. Bryan as Chairman of the Craven County Board of Commissioners in regard to taking or refusing bonds, during the past twenty years is too well known throughout Eastern North Carolina to repeat here, but note the difference between the two men, and what a price a convention places for honesty. There are other honest Democrats in Craven county who will not tolerate vote stealing and ballot box stuffing, as evidenced by the 33 votes given to Watson. In fact as GOOD, BAD, INDIFFERENT or otherwise Democrats as ever drew breath, said on the streets after the Convention to-day: "I have helped steal elections in the past, but I will never do it again."

Now, Mr. Editor, such remarks from prominent men in the Democratic party mean something, and with proper efforts good might result.

These things I have simply written so you can see how matters stand in old Craven.

The Democratic party is badly torn to pieces in this county and nothing will ever heal up the factional wounds caused by their primaries and two conventions, and now seems to be the accepted time for something to be done, if we could get our people to subordinate everything for the good of the State.

VOTER.

Wilson County Convention Called.

SARATOGA, N. C., May 26, 1900.

At a meeting of the People's Party Executive Committee of Wilson county, a convention of the Peoples Party was called to meet in Wilson Wednesday, June the 20th for the purpose of nominating County candidates for the different offices and transacting such other business as may properly come up for consideration. The precinct primaries are called to meet on Saturday June the 16th and elect delegates to the County Convention. By order of the Executive Committee.

R. S. Clark, Chairman
I. J. Ellis, Sec.

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU that a little PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER on the end of the finger applied once or twice to a mosquito bite would counteract the poison and speedily reduce the swelling? Pain-Killer will also cure bites and stings of other poisonous insects as well as reptiles. See directions as to use upon wrapper on each bottle. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

OUR SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

THE CAUCASIAN TILL AFTER THE STATE ELECTION FIVE

——COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR.——

WE will send THE CAUCASIAN during the State campaign to five addresses for one dollar enclosed with list of said addresses. Now is the time to read. Every man of every party should read THE CAUCASIAN. They will be the gainers. If we publish the truth you need it. If we do not, then by taking the paper and reading it, you will find it out and can meet it. Let us hear from you.

CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT "LIE."

Raleigh's Leading Attorneys Show Its Impossibility by Quoting the Laws of the State.

SOME VERY INTERESTING READING REPRODUCED.

From The News and Observer 1898 Campaign Utterances---The Affidavits of "Men of Character and Standing"--What Simmons Said and What Simmons and his Legislature Did do. Read the Following Carefully and Then Say Who Lied.

(From the News and Observer, October 28, 1898.)

The following letters are self-explanitory and give the lie, once for all, to the charge being made by the Fusionists, that it is the purpose of the Democrats, in case they get the Legislature, to disfranchise the negro.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 17, 1898.

HONS. JAMES E. SHEPHERD, C. M. BUSBEE, R. O. BURTON AND W. N. JONES, GENTLEMEN:—The Republican Fusion candidates for the Legislature and county offices in this county are trying to scare the people by falsely stating that if the Democrats are elected, they will at once pass an act of the Legislature to disfranchise the negroes. The statement is so absurd and foolish, it is hardly necessary to deny it, but in order to satisfy the public, I will be obliged if you will give me your opinion, whether the Legislature has the power to pass any law to disfranchise any one, and oblige. Yours truly,

ARMISTEAD JONES, Chairman Wake Co. Dem. Ex. Com.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 17, 1898.

ARMISTEAD JONES, ESQ., RALEIGH, N. C., DEAR SIR:—In answer to inquiry we would say that the Constitution of North Carolina, Article 6, Section 1, provides that "every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old and upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and ninety days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector. But no person, who, upon conviction or confession in open court, shall be adjudged guilty of felony or any other crime infamous by the laws of this State, and hereafter committed, shall be deemed an elector, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law."

The Constitution being the fundamental law of the State, it is very certain that the Legislature has no power to deprive any one of the elective franchise who is embraced within the above provisions. Any act of the Legislature to the contrary would, in our opinion, be unhesitatingly pronounced null and void by the Supreme Court.

The Constitution can only be amended by a vote of the people under the following provisions, article XIII, section 1 and 2:

Section 1. No Convention of the people of this State shall ever be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly and except the proposition, "Convention or no Convention," be first submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State, at the next general election in a manner prescribed by law. And should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of said Convention, it shall assemble on each day as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Section 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each House of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole State, in such a manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State. Respectfully,

JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
C. M. BUSBEE,
W. N. JONES,
R. O. BURTON.

THERE WILL BE NO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

(From the News and Observer Editorial, October 23, 1898.)

The Democratic party has always stood for the largest measure of individual liberty compatible with peace, order, and the public good, and has consistently advocated the retention of local autonomy in all matters consistent with the existing social and economical order.

There is in this campaign no departure from its traditional policy. Speaking for the Democratic organization at the great rally at Salisbury this week, Mr James H. Pou pledged the people that the Democratic Legislature of 1899 would not disfranchise any man. He also pointed out that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court it will be easy to relieve the white men of the East from the domination of the negro without taking from the white voters the right to elect their own local officers.

Mr. Pou further declared that home rule in the white counties would be in no way interfered with. This is the settled conviction and purpose of the Democracy. If it failed to relieve the East from the disgrace of negro rule it would be a traitor to white civilization. If it should attempt to curtail the privileges of the counties ruled by the whites it would be untrue to its principles and its settled policy.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT LIE IS AT AN END.

(From The News and Observer, October, 25, 1898.)

Every honest man in the State white or black, has quit going about repeating the lie, that if the Democrats carry this election they will disfranchise all illiterate voters.

The record of the Democratic party, which was in undisputed power in North Carolina for twenty years, was full answer to the charge that it intended to disfranchise any voter, and was accepted by all reasonable men. The constitutional inhibition ought to have shut the mouths of the educated liars. When neither of these things satisfied the Fusion howlers, the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, in order to leave no loop-hole for Fusion politicians to deceive the most ignorant, made a statement committing the Democratic party not to disfranchise any voter. Following this guarantee is the like utterance of the leaders of the party on the stump and the statements in the Democratic papers.

We will no longer hear this lie that the Democrats propose to disfranchise voters from any man who values his reputation for truth. The assurance from the State Chairman and the leaders of the party settled the matter fully and completely. If any Radical demagogue repeats the lie in the face of these assurances nobody will pay any attention to such a maligner.

THE FINISH OF THE DISFRANCHISEMENT FAKE.

(From The News and Observer Nov. 5 1898.)

One of the most persistent and oft-repeated of the falsehoods used to bolster an administration of corruption and preface a series of frauds on the ballot has been the disfranchisement fake. It has been asserted that Chairman Simmons said in a speech at Wilkesboro that the Democratic party proposed to disfranchise the negro and all whites who cannot read. Though the falsehood was without foundation in fact or reason, though it was promptly and emphatically denied by Mr. Simmons himself, it has been, and is still being reiterated by the Fusionists. Elsewhere to-day appear statements and affidavits from men of such character and standing, denying that Mr. Simmons made such a declaration as has been attributed to him, that to doubt them is to believe that truth and integrity are no longer to be found within our borders.

In the future a new phrase of contempt will be, "He lies like a Fusionist.'

Here is the reply from Winston.

WINSTON, N. C., Nov. 3, 1898.

HON. F. M. SIMMONS, Raleigh, N. C.:—We were present and heard every word of your speech at Wilkesboro. The statement that you said in your speech that if the Democrats got the Legislature they would pass a law similar to that of South Carolina and Mississippi and disfranchise negroes, is a lie out of the whole cloth. No such statement was made by you, nor anything from which such an inference could be drawn.

(SIGNED) C. J. BUXTON,
CLEMENT MANLY,
A. H. ELLER,
J. G. HACKETT,
J. P. ROUSSEAU,
F. H. WILSON,
R. M. MCARTHUR.

From Wilkesboro the following affidavit was received:

NORTH CAROLINA, Wilkes County.

Personally appeared Dr. J. M. Turner, and being sworn, says as follows:

"That I heard the speech of Hon. F. M. Simmons at the court house, in Wilkesboro, on the 18th of August. The only reference made to the election law was that, if the Democrats got in power, they would pass an election law which would prohibit shipping in of illegal voters on the eve of election from Virginia, South Carolina and other States. He further stated that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court we could have one system of county government in the East and one in the West, so that white government could be restored in the East without interfering with the present system in the West.

The assertion that Simmons said that if the Democrats got in power, they would pass an election law similar to that of South Carolina and Mississippi, is absolutely false: the statement in the affidavit of J. W. Davis that Simmons said in his speech that Democrats would pass a law so as to disfranchise the negroes in this State, is absolutely false."

(Signed) J. M. TURNER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, November 3, 1898.

A. M. VANNOY, C. S. C.
BY H. T. SMOAK, D. C.

SCROFULA

The Blighting Disease of Heredity.

In many respects Scrofula and Consumption are alike; they develop from the same general causes, both are hereditary and dependent upon an impure and impoverished blood supply. In consumption the disease fastens itself upon the lungs; in Scrofula the glands of the neck and throat swell and suppurate, causing ugly running sores; the eyes are inflamed and weak; there is an almost continual discharge from the ears, the limbs swell, bones ache, and white swelling is frequently a result, causing the diseased bones to work out through the skin, producing indescribable pain and suffering. Cutting away a sore or diseased gland does no good; the blood is poisoned. The old scrofulous taint which has probably come down through several generations has polluted every drop of blood.

Scrofula requires vigorous, persistent treatment. The blood must be brought back to a healthy condition before the terrible disease can be stopped in its work of destruction. Mercury, potash and other poisonous minerals usually given in such cases do more harm than good; they ruin the digestion and leave the system in a worse condition than before.

S. S. S. is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated blood troubles like Scrofula. It goes down to the very roots of the disease and forces every vestige of poison out of the blood. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. The roots and herbs from which it is made contain wonderful blood purifying properties, which no poison, however powerful, can long resist. S. S. S. stimulates and purifies the blood, increases the appetite, aids the digestion and restores health and strength to the enfeebled body. If you have reason to think you have Scrofula, or your child has inherited any blood taint, don't wait for it to develop, but begin at once the use of S. S. S. It is a fine tonic and the best blood purifier and blood builder known, as it contains no poisonous minerals. S. S. S. is pre-eminently a remedy for children.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

When my daughter was an infant she had a severe case of Scrofula, for which she was under the constant care of physicians for more than two years. She was worse at the end of that time, however, and we almost despaired of her life. A few bottles of Swift's Specific cured her completely, as it seemed to go direct to the cause of the trouble. I do not believe it has an equal for stubborn cases of blood diseases which are beyond the power of other so-called blood remedies. S. I. BROOKS, Monticello, Ga.

SSS

Our medical department is in charge of experienced physicians who have made Scrofula and other blood diseases a life study. Write them about your case, or any one you are interested in. Your letter will receive prompt and careful attention. We make no charge whatever for this.

Address, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

For Malaria, Chills and Fever

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION IS

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The formula is plainly printed on every bottle—hence you know just what you are taking when you take Grove's. Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the ***Original*** and that all other so-called Tasteless Chill Tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

Reasons For Opposing the Amendment.

Wilmington, N. C., May 28.

To The Caucasian:

Since so much is being said about the proposed amendment, I wish to give a few reasons why we cannot support the deceptive measure. First, it is clearly unconstitutional and in open violation to the fifteenth amendment of the United States Constitution, so our ablest lawyers say, and the courts will decide the same; and to support it would show a rebellious disposition against an embodiment of national law. Second, because section 5 will not be apt to stand, because of its unconstitutional phase, leaving the remainder, which may not be unconstitutional, to stand, and therefore in my opinion, leave both the whites and the black subject alike to the same educational test, which will disfranchise many thousand honest voters in our State at a time when we most need that kind of men.

We have quite a number of men uneducated in literature but educated in heart who can vote with much more intelligence than some lawyers do who stand at the bar. Third, because it threatens our republican form of government and hastens the oncoming of a monarchial one by taking away the voice and the rights of the many to be governed by the few. Fourth, it has a tendency to weaken the force for silver by taking effect in sections of silver advocates, and thus prevents, in my opinion, the greatest need of American industries and suffering humanity. Fifth, it is unscriptural, because it takes away God-given rights. It is un-American, because it takes away the right of self-government. It is unpatriotic, because it is, in the broadest sense, a departure from American policy of better days.

Therefore, seeing it in their light, our influence ought to be to the end that political honesty, manhood and justice be established and that bribery, drunkenness and intimidation be dethroned for all time to come in the accomplishment of political purposes.

Hope you can find space in your paper for this article.

Yours for Bryan, Towne, Thompson and The Caucasian.

Respectfully,
BEN. NEWKIRK.

WORK RESUMED.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., May 25, 1900.—Noah Gregory of this place states that his blood was out of order, he lost his appetite and would be dizzy. He was obliged to give up work and medicines did not seem to reach his case. He saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised and determined to try it. After taking the first few doses he felt like going to work. He continued taking the medicine until he was strong and well.

Elkin is overrun with bark wagons these days. The people are getting $6 for 3,000 pounds and are bringing in quite a quantity.—Elkin Times.

Miss Lydia A. Benton has just died at Monroe, aged 70. She has read the Bible through every year for forty years.

AGENTS, Booker T. Washington has written the story of his life and work. He gives his views on the Negro Problem and all his best speeches. White and colored people are giving advanced orders. A bonanza for agents. Both white and colored agents make money with this book. Write today.

J. L. NICHOLS & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

People's Party Convention.

For the purpose of considering the question of nominating candidates for county officers and a member of the legislature, the People's party of Alamance county is hereby called to meet in Graham Saturday, the 2nd day of June, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock sharp.

All who favor lower taxes and lighter burdens and manhood supremacy, come.

H. M. CATES, Chm.,
Ex. Com. P. P. Alamance county.
May 24, 1900.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH

Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in itself.

SIMPLE, SAFE AND QUICK CURE FOR Diarrhœa, Colds.

Bryan and Towne.

In an editorial the "Kansas Agitator" says:

"William J. Bryan was nominated for President by the Populists at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, last week, and Charles A. Towne was nominated for Vice-President.

Everybody expected Bryan's nomination—it was a foregone conclusion. There was a division on the question of nominating a Vice-President. Some delegates wanted to leave that place vacant, for the Democrats to fill, but the opposition to this plan was too strong, and Mr. Towne (who is a Silver Republican) was nominated. Thus, the Populist put up two candidates neither of whom is a Populist, proving that we are willing to practice what we preach—principle before party.

Some Democratic politicians are inclined to roar at the action of the Populist Convention, and declare that the Democratic Convention will not accept Towne but will nominate a Simon-pure Democrot for the place. We shall not dwell upon this matter now, but will have something to say about it next week.

The platform adopted by the Populist convention is broad enough and strong enough for all true reformers.

Hurrah for Bryan and Towne!

"THE BETTER PART

Of valor is discretion," and the better part of the treatment of disease is prevention. Disease originates in impurities in the blood. People who take it at this season say they are kept healthy the year round. It is because this medicine expels impurities and makes the blood rich and health-giving.

All liver Pills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

WILL GLENN PRODUCE THAT LETTER?

Chatham Citizen]

Hon. R. B. Glenn, of Winston, is billed to speak in this county soon. It is not stated whether or not he still carries that letter which he claimed in 1892 to have from Grover Cleveland in favor of "free silver." Cleveland, you know, was not for silver then but Mr. Glenn tried to make the impression that he was, by pretending to have a letter from him to that effect. Can he deceive you again?

Sampson County Populist Convention.

Although last Saturday morning the weather looked very inclement, before 11 o'clock at least eight hundred or a thousand people had gathered on the courthouse square. Mr. W. F. Sessoms, county chairman, called the Executive Committee together, and after a short meeting the convention was adjourned for the speaking. Maj. George E. Butler, in his happiest style, introduced Hon. J. B. Schulken, Populist nominee for Secretary of State. Mr. Schulken made a very able, forcible and conservative speech. He very clearly set forth the evils of the unfair and unjust election law and declared that under the present election law every ignorant man in North Carolina is already disfranchised.

As soon as Mr. Schulken closed his speech, Hon. J. E. Fowler arose, and, with his old-time vigor and enthusiasm, introduced the Hon. H. P. Seawell, Populist nominee for Attorney General. Mr. Seawell made a very strong speech, covering ground that was not touched on by Mr. Schulken.

Both were very impressive, and both speakers eulogized Senator Marion Butler.

After the speaking closed, Chairman Sessoms called Hon. C. H. Johnson of Lisbon to the chair as temporary chairman, and Mr. C. E. McCullin of North Clinton and Mr. John R. Williams of Newton Grove, secretaries. The convention then went into the nomination of candidates.

The convention nominated Mr. James T. Kennedy for the senate, and in the nomination of Mr. Kennedy the Populist party have a leader of whom they have every reason to be proud.

Mr. N. G. Duncan of Honeycutt's and Mr. W. M. Hawley of Mingo were nominated for the House of Representatives. They are both young men of sound political views, able speakers and men of spotless records.

Mr. A. W. Aman was nominated for sheriff on the second ballot.

The names of Messrs. D. C. McPhail and John W. Underwood were both very popular with the convention. As all are splendid men, the choice did not make any material difference, so Mr. Aman was the nominee.

There were several candidates for register of deeds, but the convention seemed to settle upon Mr. W. F. Sessoms and Mr. R. A. Ingram, and after several ballots Mr. Ingram received the nomination. No abler selection could have been made.

Messrs. V. J. McArthur, A. T. Herring and George Highsmith were nominated for county commissioners.

Mr. W. A. Barbrey was renominated for county surveyor.

Dr. James O. Matthews was nominated for coroner.

Summing it all up, the ticket is composed of as intelligent, able and honorable men as can be found in Sampson county, and they are men who represent the whitest of white supremacy in North Carolina.

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Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	9 00am	6 00pm
Lv Portsmouth, S. A. L.	*4 40pm	*6 40am
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 40am
Ar Henderson	12 50am	1 20pm
Ar Raleigh	2 22am	2 50pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27am	4 55pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv Wilmington, S. A. L.		*5 00pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*8 58am	*8 15pm
Ar Charlotte, S. A. L.	*9 50am	*10 10pm
Ar Chester, S. A. L.	*1 13pm	*12 50am
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 12am
Ar Athens	1 24pm	3 45am
Ar Atlanta	3 50pm	6 15am

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Lv Atlanta, S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 30pm
Ar Athens	3 00pm	11 00pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 40am
Ar Chester	7 50pm	4 00am
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 40am
Lv Charlotte, S. A. L.	*9 20pm	*5 00am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 45am
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L.		*12 00pm
Ar So. Pines, S. A. L.	*12 08am	*9 00am
Ar Raleigh	2 08am	11 12am
Ar Henderson	3 39am	12 42pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 00pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 20am	5 30pm
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THE SICK MADE WELL.

Have you any pain, or ache, or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function. In other words: Are you a perfect strong, active, vigorous, healty, happy man or woman? If not, you should not delay one day before you consult J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 22½ DSouth Broad St. Atlanta Ga.

Dewey, its said, has learned one thing, and that is a very short speech.

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E. & S. FREY,
Baltimore, Md.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900:

The Populist party of the United States, in convention assembled, congratulating its supporters on the wide extension of its principles in all directions, does hereby reaffirm its adherence to the fundamental principles proclaimed in its two prior platforms, and calls upon all who desire to avert the subversion of free institutions by corporate and imperialistic power to unite with it in bringing the government back to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

It extends to its allies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom assurances of its loyalty to the principles which animate the allied forces and the promise of honest and hearty co-operation in every effort for their success.

To the people of the United States we offer the present platform as the expression of our unalterable convictions:

Resolved, That we denounce the act of March 14, 1900, as the culmination of a long series of conspiracies to deprive the people of their constitutional rights over the money of the nation and relegate to a gigantic money trust the control of the purse, and hence of the people.

We denounce this act, first, for making all money obligations, domestic and foreign, payable in gold coin, or its equivalent, enormously increasing the burdens of the debtors and enriching the creditors.

Second, for refunding "coin bonds," not to mature for years, into long-time gold bonds, so as to make their payment improbable and our debt perpetual.

Third, for taking from the treasury over $50,000,000 in time of war and presenting it as a premium to bondholders to accomplish the refunding of bonds not due.

Fourth, for doubling the capital of bankers by returning to them the face value of their bonds in current money notes, so that they may draw one interest from the government and another from the people.

Fifth, for allowing banks to expand and contract their circulation at pleasure, thus controlling prices of all products.

Sixth, for authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new gold bonds to an unlimited amount whenever he deems it necessary to replenish the gold hoard, thus enabling usurers to secure more bonds and more bank currency by drawing from the treasury, thereby creating an "endless chain" for perpetually adding to a perpetual debt.

Seventh, for striking down the greenback in order to force the people to borrow $346,000,000 more from the banks at an annual cost of over $20,000,000.

While barring out the money of the constitution, this law opens the printing mints of the treasury to the free coinage of bank paper money, to enrich the few and impoverish the many.

We pledge anew the People's Party never to cease the agitation until this financial conspiracy is blotted from the statute books, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds all paid and all corporation money forever retired.

We reaffirm the demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted dollar for dollar for bank notes issued by private corporations under special privileges granted by law of March 14, 1900, and prior national banking laws, the remaining portion of the bank notes replaced with full legal tender government paper money and its volume so controlled as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level.

We demand a graduated income and inheritance tax to the end that wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

With Thomas Jefferson, we declare the land, including all natural sources of wealth, the inalienable heritage of the people. The government should so act as to secure homes for the people and prevent land monopoly. The original homestead policy should be enforced and future settlers upon the public domain should be entitled to a free homestead, while all who have paid an acreage price to the government under existing laws should have their homestead rights restored.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a nonpartisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation and that the extortion, tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the person, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished in a manner consistent with the sound public policy.

Trusts, the overshadowing evil of the age, are the result and culmination of the private ownership and control of the three great instruments of commerce—money, transportation and the means of transmission of information, which instruments of commerce are public functions and which our forefathers declared in the constitution should be controlled by the people through their Congress for the public welfare. The one remedy for the trusts is that the ownership and control can be assumed and exercised by the people.

We further demand that all tariffs on goods controlled by a trust should be abolished.

To cope with the trust evil, the people must act directly, without the intervention of representatives who may be controlled or influenced. We therefore demand direct legislation, giving the people the lawmaking and veto power under the initiative and referendum. A majority of the people can never be corruptly influence.

Applauding the valor of our army and navy in the Spanish war, we denounce the conduct of the administration in changing a war for humanity into a war of conquest. The action of the administration in the Philippines is in conflict with all the precedents of our national life; at war with the declarations of independence and the plain precepts of humanity.

Murder and arson have been our response to the appeals to the people who asked only to establish a free government in their own land. We demand a stoppage of this war of extermination by the assurance to the Filipinos of independence and protection under a stable government of their own creation.

The Declaration of Independence, the constitution and the American flag are one and inseparable. The island of Porto Rico is a part of the territory of the United States, and by levying special and extraordinary customs duties on the commerce of that island the administration has violated the constitution, abandoned the fundamental principles of American liberty, and has strived to give the lie to the contention of our fathers that there should be no taxation without representation.

Out of the imperialism which would force an undesirable dominion over the people of the Philippines springs the un-American cry for a large standing army. Nothing in the character or purposes of our people justifies us in ignoring the plain lesson of history and putting our liberties in jeopardy by assuming the crushing burden of militarism, which is crushing the people of the old world. We denounce the administration for its sinister efforts to substitute a standing army for the citizen soldiery, which is the best safeguard of the republic.

We extend to the brave Boers of South Africa our sympathy and moral support in their patriotic struggle for the right of self-government, and we are unalterably opposed to any alliance, open or covert, between the United States and any other nation that will tend to the destruction of human liberty.

And a further manifestation of imperialism is to be found in the mining districts of Idaho. In the Coeur d'Alene soldiers have been used to overawe miners striving for a greater measure of industrial independence. And we denounce the State government of Idaho and the Federal government for employing the military arm of the government to abridge the civil rights of the people and to enforce an infamous permit system, which denies to laborers their inherent liberty and compels them to forswear their manhood and their right before being permitted to seek employment.

The importation of Japanese and other laborers under contract to serve monopolistic corporations is a notorious and flagrant violation of the immigrant laws. We demand that the Federal government shall take cognizance of this menacing evil and repress it under existing laws.

We further pledge ourselves to strive for the enactment of more stringent laws for the exclusion of Mongolian and Malayan immigration.

We indorse municipal ownership of public utilities and declare that the advantages which have accrued to the public under that system would be multiplied an hundred fold by its extension to natural interstate monopolies.

We denounce the practice of issuing injunction in the cases of disputes between the employers and employes, making criminal acts by organizations which are not criminal when performed by individuals, and demand legislation to restrain the evil.

We demand that United States Senators and all other officials, as far as practicable, be elected by direct vote of the people.

Believing that the elective franchise and untrammelled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the People's Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement by coercion and intimidation adopted in some States as unrepublican and undemocratic. And we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the Territories as States.

We denounce the expensive red tape system, political favoritism, cruel and unnecessary delay and criminal evasion of the statutes in the management of the Pension Office, and demand the simple and honest execution of the laws and the fulfillment by the nation of its pledges of service pensions to all its honorably discharged veterans.

A POINTED PARALLEL.

The degree of recklessness or ignorance of facts—perhaps both—which some partisan papers show when they want to "illustrate," pass honest human understanding. The high degree of "respectability" claimed by some such papers appears to interpose no bar to such recklessness or ignorance.

On the 24th inst., the people of Virginia voted on the question of ordering a convention for revising the State constitution, which convention it is supposed will undertake to manipulate the franchise something after the manner now being attempted in North Carolina. The Democratic machine favored the convention. The Washington Post of the 25th contained a report of the day sent out from Richmond, and the Charlotte Observer, on the 26th, had an editorial on the event.

It is quite natural to suppose that the information from Richmond, the centre of the State, would be quite as "reliable" as the statement of the Charlotte paper. Lets compare the dispatch and the editorial.

The Dispatches:	The Charlotte Observer:
"In only a few sections do the negroes appear to have been sufficiently aroused to the danger of having their right to vote taken away from them to go to the polls in great numbers."	"It was stated in yesterday's dispatches that the negroes voted solidly against the calling of the convention."
"A notable feature of the election is the fact that the Ninth district, with its big white vote, has gone against disfranchising the negro, while the counties of the black belt almost without exception gave Democratic majorities."	"They (the negroes) almost succeeded in defeating it."
"The vote for several reasons, was not large, but the indications are that the convention proposition carried by quite a good majority. The rain and the general apathy existing account for the small vote."	"As they voted in Virginia so will they vote in North Carolina."
"The ninth, a big white district, has gone overwhelmingly against it. The fifth is in doubt, but the indications are that it is against the convention. The first is very doubtful. Northampton is for it, but other counties heard from in part are against it, and unless Accomac comes up with a big majority the district is against it.	"The moral is obvious. If the white people of this State want to carry the constitutional amendment, they must present a united front."

[Take the case, gentlemen.—Ed.]

REMARKABLE SCENE.

Colored Missionary Makes a Favorable Impression.

Hot Springs, Ark., Special.—Another Booker Washington appeared at the last moment of the Southern Baptist Convention Monday evening. He was Rev. Charles S. Morris, a young man of brown skin and with eloquence that thrilled the big assemblage. He is a missionary among the blacks of Africa and had been granted a few minutes for the purpose of making a plea for missionary work in the dark continent. A half dozen other missionaries had just told of their labors and, while the convention listened with great interest, it remained for the negro to stir the great gathering to tumultuous enthusiasm, when, with splendid eloquence, he told his hearers that Carey was not the first modern missionary, but the pioneers were the godly women who took charge of the slaves when they landed in Old Virginia and clothed and fed them and gave them the Gospel.

It was some time before ex-Governor Northen, the president, could obtain silence after the negro's speech. The crowd, however, could not be restrained, and broke forth into fresh applause. Crowds pressed forward and struggled to get near enough to throw money on the platform. Several hundred dollars in silver and notes were at Morris' feet. He asked the audience not to give money to him, but turn it over to the treasurer and have it used to send messengers throughout the South to arouse the colored people to co-operation in the mission work in Africa. The outpouring of money was so spontaneous that even after the eloquent black had refused it, it was flung back at his feet.

This, the last day of the convention, was crowded with business. The convention adopted resolutions to report on the relations to the convention sustained by the denominational papers. There was a good-sized collection taken up for the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. The finance report showed an increase of more than 25 per cent for foreign missions over the previous year.

STORY OF A SLAVE.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich. tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents Sold all Druggists.

The hospitable Kentuckians have prepared a thrilling program for the Veterans who go to the Confederate Reunion by the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, May 30th–June 3rd

A fine person or a beauteous face are in vain without the grace of deportment.—Churchill.

WILL HE ADVOCATE HONEST ELECTIONS HERE?

Mr. Kitchin made a speech in the House of Representatives in the Pearson-Crawford contest, from which we make the following extract:

"Stolen districts may be sweet, but it is none the less true that those who aid the robbery and enjoy its fruits should be destined to political destruction. Try this case upon the facts, try it upon the great principles of honest elections that ought to guide every man."

"Try this case upon the great principles of honest elections."

We thank Mr. Kitchin for these bold, brave, manly and noble utterances! While appealing to the House to try the case upon the "principles of honest elections" he should take the same position when in this State, and condemn the Simmons ballot thieves for their corruption and dishonesty.

While craving justice in the House, Mr. Kitchin should want to see justice and honesty done toward his fellow citizens in North Carolina. Let the "principles of honest elections" be carried out in this State and Mr. Kitchin's party will be defeated by sixty thousand majority, and "those who aid the robbery and enjoy the fruits" will be "destined to political destruction," and they will get their just dues No one knows this better than Mr. Kitchin. If he is in favor of honest elections while speaking out of the State, why does he not advocate honest elections in the State, and also condemn the Simmons machine for their redshirtism fraud, corruption, mob-violence practiced in the last election? Don't go abroad to talk honest elections, talk it at home and urge your party to practice it, Mr. Kitchin.

BELATED LOVE.

I have known a husband to neglect his wife in his pursuit of pleasure or business, and when finally she died he wrung his hands over her dead body, called her his angel wife, said his heart was broken and desolate, and climaxed the whole by having built over the unconscious body the finest marble monument in the graveyard. She asked for love and he gave her a stone. And I thought as I pondered over the whole scene that if some of the loving words he was pouring into the dead ear had been uttered in life, and if some of the dollars he had spent on the coffin had been invested in a way to make life and body easier and less toil-worn, she would have been the happy-faced wife and mother of the home circle instead of sleeping alone under the cedars and among the white monuments on the hillside.

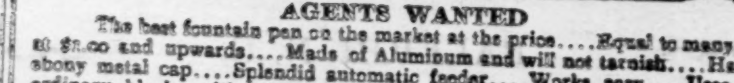
What we want is kindness in life, and not in death. It is not flowers scattered on her coffin lid that will make a woman happy, but a bunch of them tied together in the form of a bouquet and given her with the words, "I love you." That makes her pulses leap, the crimson come into her cheek, the light come into her eye, and the warm, happy feeling rush to her heart.

We want kindness shown us in this life. This is what our servant look for; this is what the children need—they crave to be treated gently and kindly in life, not wept over in death. Hearts everywhere cry, "Treat me lovingly now." When dead we do not hear the cries of affection around the coffin, or feel the tears dripping from overflowing eyes on their faces. Be kind now.—Revival Sermons.

PREVENTED A TRAGEDY.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores.

McWhorter's Fountain Pen....25 Cents



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PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted Unanimously in Convention. April 18th, 1900.

The People's Party Convention assembled in Raleigh, April 18th, reaffirms the principles set forth in the People's Party National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls May 9th to vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President.

We commend the present State Administration for its high personal and official integrity, and challenge a comparison of its record with any and all of its predecessors.

We condemn the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for its extravagant expenditures of public money, amounting to $1,59[illegible],765 76 in 1899, as opposed to $1,283,971.11, expended by the preceding Legislature, an excess of $310,794 65, not including the sum of $100,000 for public education nor the $63,250 for purchase of State farms.

We further condemn said Legislature for the careless blundering and careless legislation, including more gross blunders and unconstitutional laws than ever before enacted by any General Assembly in North Carolina.

We further denounce the machine leaders of the Democratic party for laying the whip on the backs of the Democratic Legislature and forcing them into enacting and submitting a disfranchising constitutional amendment in violation of the solemn pledges of the party, made not only officially in their campaign handbook but by members of the General Assembly and other Democratic candidates for office in their canvass before the people. We denounce them not only for doing this in violation of their pledges, but also for submitting a measure most odious in form and dangerous in effect. That General Assembly being composed of some of the best lawyers of the party, must have known, or at least had a reasonable doubt, not only as to the unconstitutionality of the monstrous provision of Section 5, known as the "grandfather clause" in said amendment, but also of the great danger of that unconstitutional sectional section falling, leaving the remainder of the amendment to stand, thus disfranchising by an educational qualification fifty or sixty thousand white voters of North Carolina, who in 1898 gave the Democratic party power in the Legislature, and whose ignorance is no fault of their own but is chargeable to the neglect of the Democratic party, which now seeks to disfranchise them and make their ignorance a crime alongside that of the felon.

But even if the proposed amendment were not unconstitutional (as it clearly is), still it is especially objectionable in the following particulars:

(a) In that it dignifies with the right of suffrage the most vicious, troublesome and obnoxious class of the negro population, and completely disfranchises the most faithful, kindly and orderly element of that race.

(b) In that, while clamoring for white supremacy and declaring that no white man shall be disfranchised under this amendment, they have so written their amendment that every white boy becoming of age after 1908 stands on the same footing with the negro, and can not vote unless he is able to read and write.

(c) In that by the latter provision, they have made it possible for the educated negro after 1908 to cast his ballot while the unfortunate son of the white men who have been the strength of true democracy stands without a vote at the ballot box. They slaughter the suffrage of the son whose father they dare not openly attack.

(d) In that this suffrage amendment does not remove the negro from politics or settle the negro question in North Carolina.

(e) In that every voter who has not paid his poll tax as much as five months before the State election and eight months before the national election, shall be disfranchised as much as if he were convicted of felony or were an ignorant negro. The purpose of this provision is not only to disfranchise every good honest citizen who unfortunately cannot pay his taxes by the first of March preceding the election, but further to try to bribe the voter to surrender his suffrage at the expense of the public school fund of the State, which is derived from poll taxes. There lurks behind this proposition a still greater danger to the public schools of the State, for with the adoption of the amendment the opponents of free schools in North Carolina will at once raise the cry that every dollar raised for public instruction means the increase of the number of negro voters, and thus the poor white man's son will be chained in bondage of ignorance and disfranchised to prevent the education of the negro voter. There is no white supremacy in this.

The constitutional question presented by the proposed amendment is one that must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter. Therefore, we do not make it a party question. We state the evils and dangers and leave the voters of all parties to pass their verdict in the light of these facts. The question is above party, and no one should be more active and anxious in our judgment to defeat it than the rank and file of the Democratic party.

The People's Party is and has always been more distinctly than any other party in North Carolina a white man's party, and is more anxious than any other party to solve the race problem, and to force all parties to a discussion of the great economic issues so vitally affecting the welfare of all wealth producers of the State and nation and decency in politics.

Therefore, we propose in lieu of this dangerous amendment, the best solution of the race question that is possible as long as the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States stands—a solution which deprives no white man in North Carolina now or hereafter of his right of suffrage, to-wit:

Amend Section 6, Art. 6, of the Constitution of North Carolina by inserting among the disqualifications for office, enumerated therein, the following, viz: All negroes and all persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive.

If the Democratic Legislature which meets in June will offer this safe, constitutional and wholesome amendment in lieu of the present scheme it will have our hearty support. If they will not, we appeal to the people to rally to our assistance to elect a Legislature pledged to support such an amendment.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of Harris vs. Wright (121 N. C. R., 172), declaring that the General Assembly has power to provide different systems of county government for various counties of the State. Acting under this decision, we pledge the People's Party to the maintenance of the system of local self-government in all the white counties, towns and cities in the State as established by the General Assembly of 1895, and at the same time to provide and maintain a legislative system of county government for all the negro counties of the State, so that there can never be any question that the white people shall always have full and complete control of county in the State.

We denounce the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for passing an election law every provision of which is carefully and cunningly planned and devised to thwart the sovereign will of the people of North Carolina by wholesale fraud and debauchery of the ballot box. We declare, without fear of successful contradiction, that it is the most partisan, unfair, infamous and indefensible election law that has ever disgraced the statute books of any State in the Union.

We pledge ourselves to increase the efficiency of the public school system in North Carolina, and point to the fact that the People's Party has done more for public education in North Carolina than the Democratic party ever did in twice the length of time. To the Populists of North Carolina is to be credited the first great increase in the public school system.

We pledge ourselves to the care of the unfortunate class in North Carolina and to an increase in the necessary facilities for the same. As an earnest of our sincerity, we point to our past record in this particular, and say that no "Legislature in which Populists have had a controlling voice has ever turned a deaf ear to the demand of the unfortunate, or been followed by an urgent appeal for additional provision as has been recently issued by the Board of Public Charities because of the failure of the Democratic Legislature to make such provision as seen and urgently needed at the time they were consuming their time in enacting political legislation and creating new offices during the session of 1899.

Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital. Capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays one against the other, is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best, which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice.

POPULISTS PROVIDED THAT REMEDY.

The following editorial extract is from the "News and Observer" of October 21, 1898:

"The remedy for bad rule in the East is in restoring white supremacy in North Carolina. In the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the Eastern counties can be protected and the White Counties can still have the right to elect their own officials."

The above is an admission that with a different form of county government in certain eastern counties there will be ample protection to the property holders, and absolute security against the so-called "nigger domination." The last Legislature established the system for certain counties, in conformity with the Supreme Court decision. There is no further excuse for "nigger" calamity howling.

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See your Agent for rates, schedule, time and all information concerning the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, May 30th-June 3rd, by the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

DATED July 31, 1899.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 103 dexSun	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount,	12 5[illegible]	10 36	....	....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 21		6 00	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount,	1 00	10 36	6 45	5 40	12 52
Lv Wilson	1 58	11 14	7 10	6 20	2 40
Lv Selma	2 55	11 57	....	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 10	....	....	....
Ar Florence	7 25	3 15	....	....	....
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	7 50	7 01	3 21
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 00	4 28
Ar Wilmington	....	....	....	9 40	5 50
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 102 dexSun	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40	....	45	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	12 20	....	9 45	....	....
Lv Selma	1 50	....	10 54	....	....
Ar Wilson	2 35	....	11 31	....	....
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	....		....	7 00	9 4[illegible]
Lv Magnolia	....		....	8 34	11 19
Lv Goldsboro	....	5 15	....	9 45	12 30
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 38	1 1[illegible]
Ar Rocky Mount,	3 30	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 53
Ar Tarboro		7 04			....
Lv Tarboro	12 21	....			
Lv Rocky Mount,	3 30		12 09	....	
Ar Weldon	4 32		1 00		
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 15 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12 25 p. m., arrives Sanford 1 43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2 30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 3 45 p. m., leave Fayetteville 3 50 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6 50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8 15 a. m, Maxton 9 20 a. m., Red Springs 9 53 a. m., Hope Mills 10 42 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 10 55. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4 40 p. m., Hope Mills 4 55 p. m., Red Springs 5 35 p. m., Maxton 6 15 p. m., arrives Bennettsville 7 15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No 78 at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3 35 p. m., Halifax 4 15 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5 08 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m. Weldon 11:33 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:10 p.m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:05 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 a. m., 3 40 p. m., arrive Nashville 10 10 a. m., 4 03 p. m., Spring Hope 10 40 a. m., 4 25 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 11 00 a. m., 4 55 p.m., Nashville 11 22 a. m., 5 25 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 11 45 a. m., 6 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:40 a. m. and 4:15 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Man.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 11.
To take effect Sunday Mar. 11, 1900, at 7:40 A. M. at Goldsboro
Supersedes Time Table 10, of Oct. 22 1899, and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS	5 Daily ex Sun. mixt solid frei't cars and passengers A M	3 Passenger Daily P M
W Lv	Goldsboro*	7 30	3 40
	Best's	s 7 53	4 00
W	LaGrange*	s 8 10	s 4 09
	Falling Creek	s 8 27	s 4 [illegible]
W	Kinston*	s 8 50	s 4 3
	Caswell	f 9 08	f 4 46
Ar	Dover*	9 30	s
Lv		9 3	4 55
W	Core Creek	s 10 02	s 5 07
	Tuscarora	s 10 20	5 18
	Clark's	f 10 [illegible]	f 5 25
W Ar	Newbern*	s 10 50	s 5
Lv			5
	Riverdale		f 6 15
	Croatan		f 6 18
	Havelock		s 6 30
W	Newport*		s 6 43
	Wildwood		f 6 49
	Atlantic		f 6 54
Ar	Morehead City*		7 02
Lv			s 7 07
	Atlantic Hotel	....	....
W Ar	M. City Depot*		7 15
		A. M.	A. M

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger daily. A. M.	6 Daily except Sunday. Mxt solid Frt cars and passenger P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	s 8 00
	Best's	s 10 43	s 7 35
W	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 7 20
	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 57
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 40
	Caswell	f 9 50	f 6 15
Lv Ar	Dover*	s 9 42	s 6 27
W	Core Creek	s 9 30	s 5 37
	Tuscarora	f 9 20	s 5 20
	Clark's	f 9 12	f 5 11
Lv	Newbern*	9 0[illegible]	4 50
Ar		8 57	s
	Riverdale	f 8 1[illegible]	
	Croatan	f 8 08	
	Havelock	s 8 00	
W	Newport*	s 7 48	
	Wildwood	f 7 39	
	Atlantic	f 7 35	
Lv	Morehead City*	7 27	
Ar		7 [illegible]	
	Atlantic Hotel	....	
Lv	M. City Depot	7 05	
		A. M.	P. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on signal
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop

S. L. DILL, Supt.

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